

CORPUS
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Naranjo

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The setting of the ruins is a relatively flat area bordered on three sides by hills and on the fourth by a large *bajo*. Some of this area is truly flat; but there are a number of hillocks, some of which have been transformed into temple substructures, and there are stretches of very broken terrain, heaped with fractured rock. The range of hills to the north of the site forms part of the great escarpment or arch that runs halfway across Petén, less prominent here than elsewhere. Although Morley places Naranjo in the Holmul Valley, it now appears that land south of the escarpment drains into the Belize River.

The *bajo* which has formed at the foot of this escarpment is an area of seasonal flooding and supports tangled vegetation and scattered larger trees; at the eastern extremity, however, close to the ruins, the swamp is perennial and covered with reeds. On the 1:125,000 map reproduced on this page, and on the 1:2,000 site plan, the *bajo* is indicated by a horizontal hatching of broken lines and the swamp by a wrinkle pattern. The darker area within the swamp on this plan represents a curious feature: a sharply defined, straight swath about 15 meters wide and perhaps 250 meters long in which only low reeds and grasses grow. This may be an area that was dredged by the ancient Maya as a measure to improve their water supply. Another *aguada*, a much smaller one which usually dries up before the end of March, is marked on the plan north of Structure B-13. A never-failing source of excellent water is the little spring at Manantial, two kilometers from the ruins along the track to Melchor de Mencos.

In the late 1950s a logging road was driven through the forest from Fallabon (soon to be renamed Ciudad Melchor de Mencos) to the ruins of Naranjo and beyond. With some labor this road can usually be made passable for vehicles with four-wheel drive in the dry season. The ruins are 18 km from Melchor de Mencos by this route.

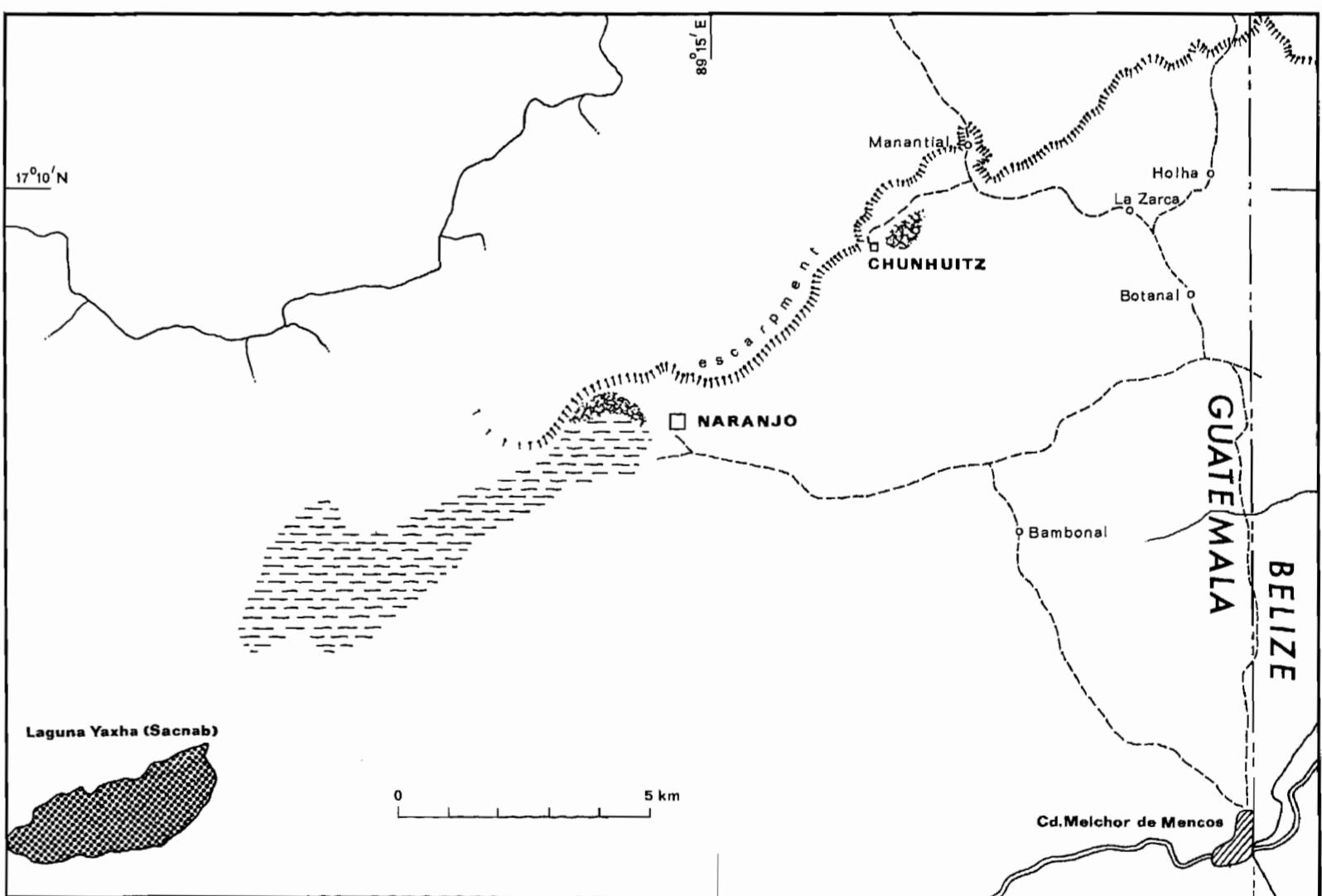
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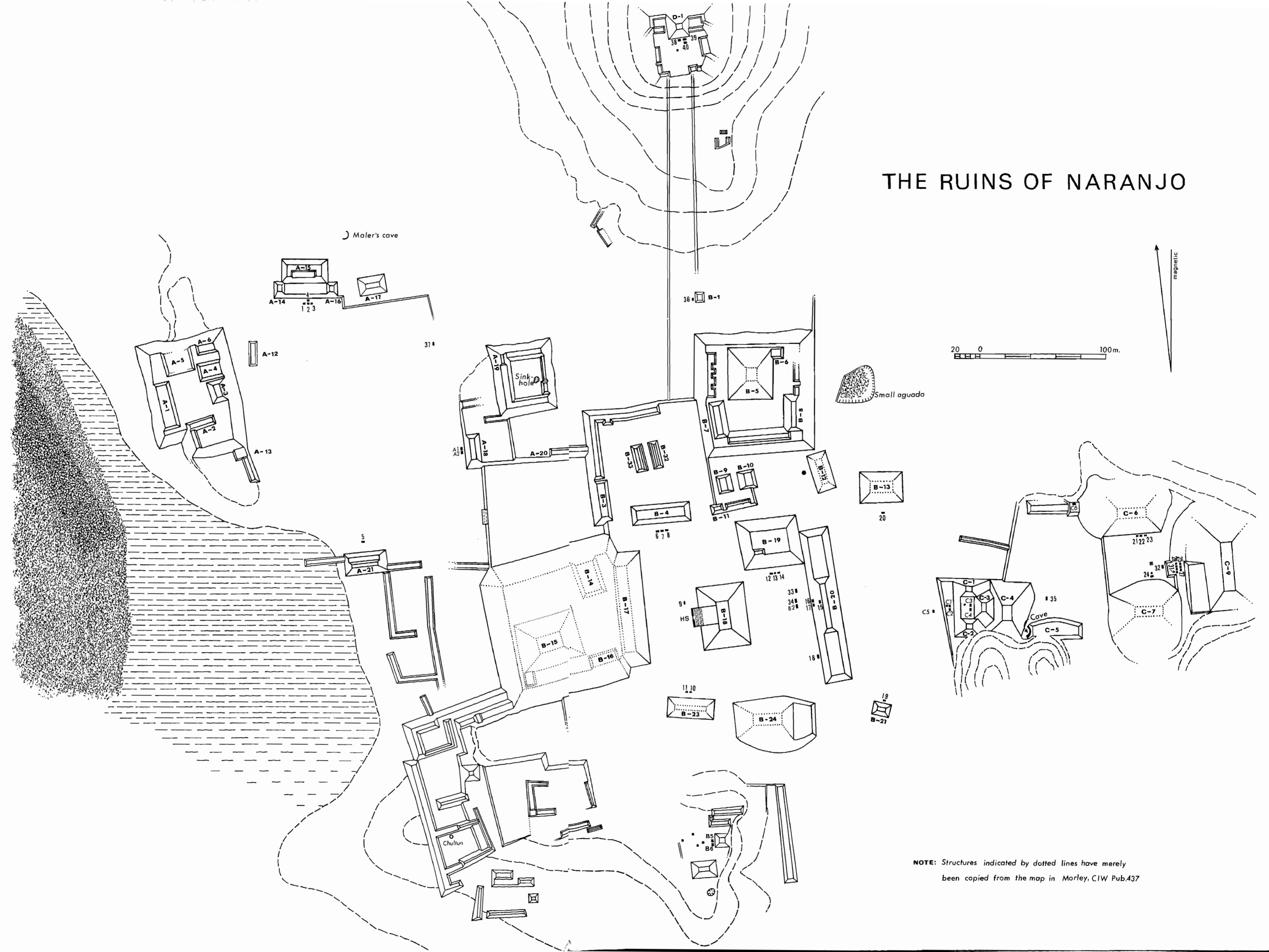
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THE RUINS OF NARANJO



PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SITE

Naranjo was discovered by Teobert Maler in 1905 (Maler 1908, pp. 80-122). In the course of nearly three months, during which time he lived in a small cave north of Structure A-17, Maler discovered 32 carved stelae, most of which he photographed, and the Hieroglyphic Stairway.

In the succeeding years Sylvanus G. Morley visited the site three times, accompanied during one season by Oliver G. Ricketson. The fruit of these visits was incorporated into his *Inscriptions of Peten* (Morley 1937-38, vol. 2, pp. 21-165).

In 1962, at the request of Tatiana Proskouriakoff, Richard E. W. Adams went to Naranjo in order to take latex molds of certain inscriptions. He was badly hampered by the many trees that the hurricane of the previous year had thrown down and was not able to complete his assignment; nevertheless some of his molds have proved valuable, especially those of monuments damaged only a few years later.

As Morley has recounted (*ibid.*, pp. 57, 58), Naranjo began to lose its sculpture at an early date. But the hieroglyphic step that he says had been taken out to Belize only a short time before his visit in 1914 would appear to have been removed from Naranjo by Maler nine years earlier. In a letter to C. P. Bowditch from Tenosique, Maler writes on September 8, 1905: "I brought from *El Naranjo* a stone of the famous *scriptural staircase* (after splitting away from the back as much as possible) safely to *El Benque Viejo*, where I left it in the house of a friendly turco. The stone is showing 4 great glyphs, finely carved and as good as new. I shall send from Merida a photo of this stone to Boston, then you can resolve if it would be important enough to be sent to the United States (still more worked down on the back, because stone is yet too heavy)." This is almost certainly the step now in the Museum of the American Indian, New York City.

In 1920 all but one of the remaining blocks of the Hieroglyphic Stairway were clumsily broken up and taken to Belize (Joyce 1925, p. 297). They have since been reassembled, but there are losses. Serious plundering, however, did not begin until 1964, and in the following years various gangs seem to have raided the site at different times, to judge by the range of techniques employed. Some of the monuments, or parts of them, soon came to light in public and private collections; others have yet to reappear (1974). A tragic amount of sculpture was destroyed forever by looters complete devoid of expertise trying to "thin" stelae for easy removal.

NOTES ON THE RUINS

For a general description of the ruins the reader is referred to Maler and Morley. Of the features discovered since their time, the most important is Group D. This is a small plaza constructed on a hilltop north of Group B, edged with low mounds and dominated by a mound 9.5 meters high (Structure D-1). The elevation of the plaza floor is 38 meters above that of Group A. A causeway bordered with low walls leads up to a gap between two mounds on the edge facing the "temple" mound, D-1. Three carved stelae were standing at the foot of this mound, the upper portions of numbers 39 and 40 either destroyed, missing, or buried in debris.

Another small plaza was found south of Group A, also located on relatively high ground, in which lie a number of altars and two, or possibly three, stelae. For lack of any sign of carved surfaces these have been designated B5 and B6. Another stela, C6, badly weathered but apparently plain, was found on a low westward extension of Structure C-6.

The two ball courts, B-32 and -33, and B-9 and -10, have hitherto escaped notice. A somewhat puzzling edifice, Structure C-4, deserves mention: it consists of a tall pylon, almost square in plan, with vertical sides rising from a conventional pyramidal base. Any facing that it may have had is fallen away, but these sheer walls still rise to a height of more than five meters without any vestige of stairway or aperture that could be distinguished in

the course of a hurried inspection. Maler would certainly have called the structure a Sepulchral Pyramid.

A NOTE ON THE PLAN OF THE SITE

All structures drafted in solid line were surveyed with compass and tape. The tops of several large mounds were never investigated, and these have been outlined in dotted lines. This applies to the whole of Acropolis B (Structures B-14 to B-17). Uncarved altars and stelae not recorded in this survey have not been marked on the plan; accordingly, it must be used in conjunction with Ricketson's plan (Morley 1937-38, vol. 5, pl. 195).

REGISTER OF INSCRIPTIONS AT NARANJO

Stelae 1 to 40

Lintel 1

Hieroglyphic Stairway, Inscriptions I to XIII

REFERENCES CITED

JOYCE, THOMAS A.

1925 "The Hieroglyphic Stairway at Naranjo, Guatemala," *Congrès International des Américanistes, Compte-rendu de la XXI^e session, Göteborg 1924*, part 2, pp. 297-304. Gothenburg.

MALER, TEOBERT

1908 *Explorations in the Department of Peten, Guatemala, and Adjacent Region.* Memoirs of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, vol. 4, no. 2. Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MORLEY, SYLVANUS G.

1937-38 *The Inscriptions of Peten.* Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 437, 5 vols. Washington, D.C.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR MONUMENT TYPES

The following abbreviations for the major classes of monumental and architectural inscriptions are recommended:

Alt.	Altar	Mrl.	Mural painting
BSc.	Ball-court sculpture	Msc.	Miscellaneous
Col.	Column	Pan.	Panel
Crn.	Cornice	Pil.	Pilaster or pier
Frg.	Fragment	St.	Stela
HS.	Hieroglyphic stairway, or step	Tab.	Tablet
Jmb.	Jamb	Trn.	Throne
Lnt.	Lintel	Zom.	Zoomorph
Mon.	Monument		

For the sake of keeping changes in established nomenclature to the minimum, "Tablet" and "Panel" are both retained, even though nearly identical in connotation, as is also "Fragment," which might have been subsumed into "Miscellaneous." It will be noticed that the abbreviations serve equally well for their Spanish equivalents, with the exceptions of HS., St., and BSc.

SCHEDULE OF MEASUREMENTS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR THEM

For stelae, the measurements routinely taken follow the pattern established by Linton Satterthwaite (1958, p. 116). According to his definition of what there is called HA, and here HLC, it is "measured from the base of the carved design to the highest point of the stone. It includes a plain border at the top, if any, and a little more height occasioned by the convexity of the top, as seen from the side." Satterthwaite's HB is the same measurement as PB in our usage.

The "plus" indicates that the figure given is a minimum. It will be placed, for example, after the figure for the height of a stela when the top of it is missing, and after the figure for butt exposure when this is measured from present ground level, in the absence of an exposed plaster floor.

Ht	Height	WBC	Width at base of carving
HLC	Height above lowest carving	WSC	Width of sculptured area
HSc	Height of sculptured area (lintels, panels, etc.)		(lintels, panels, etc.)
PB	Height of plain butt	Dia	Diameter
EPB	Exposure above floor of plain butt	MTh	Maximum thickness
MW	Maximum width	Rel	Maximum depth of relief

Naranjo, Stela 1

LOCATION Westernmost of the stelae set in front of Structure A-15. Probably long before Maler's visit it had fallen backwards against the terrace edge. Removed in 1972 to Melchor de Mencos.

CONDITION Broken into three pieces and lacking some small fragments. The carved surfaces are considerably eroded.

MATERIAL Limestone.

CARVED AREAS Front carved in relief; both narrow sides carry an incised text.

SHAPE Parallel sides, with rounded top. The back surface at the upper left-hand corner may have been irregular at the time of erection.

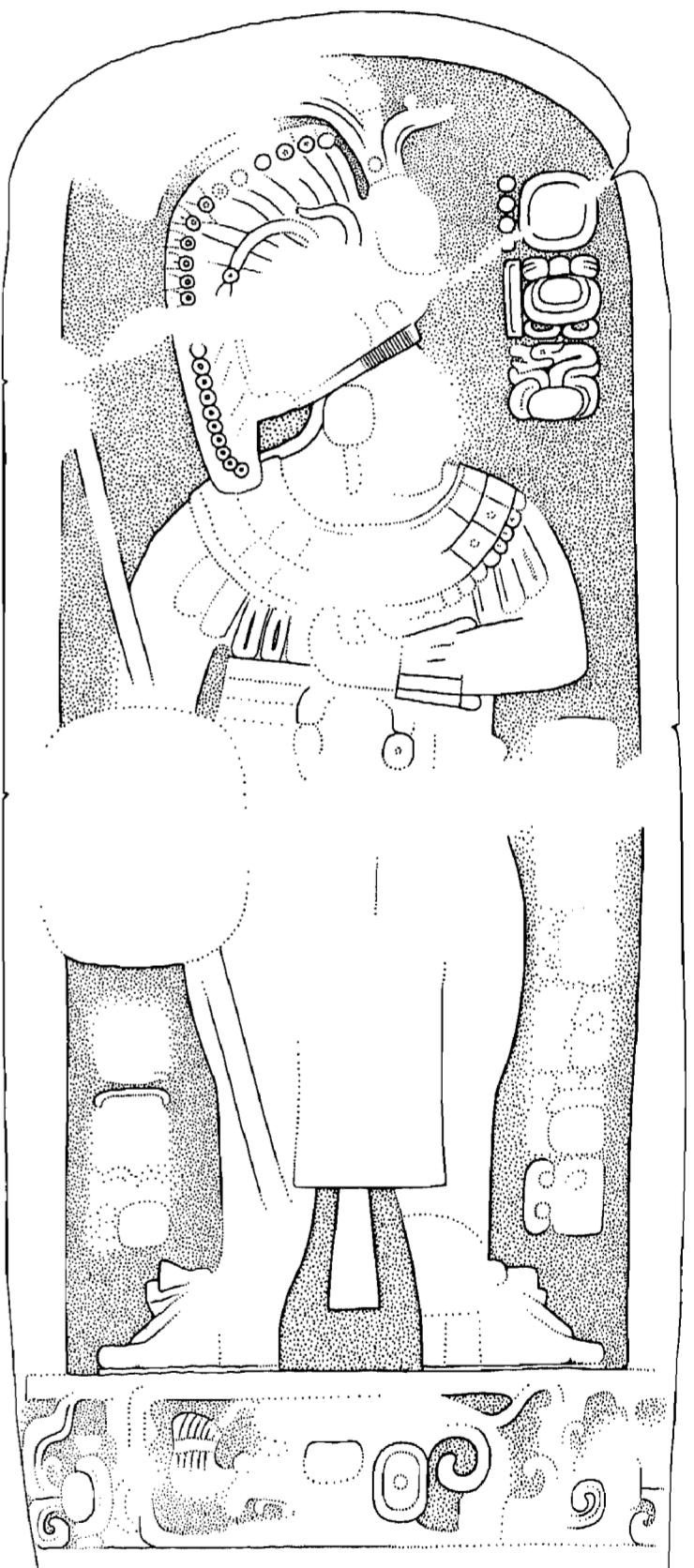
DIMENSIONS

HLC	2.19m.
PB	unknown
MW	0.97m.
WBC	0.92m.
MTh	0.32m.
Rel	1.5cm.

PHOTOGRAPHS Graham, 1970.

DRAWINGS Graham; that of the front based on field drawings corrected by artificial light and photographs taken with varied lighting; the incised glyphs on the sides were inked in by artificial light and photographed. Latex moulds of the sides of the lower part were made.

REMARKS The first three or four glyph-blocks of column C may have been left uncarved because of the irregular shape of the shaft.

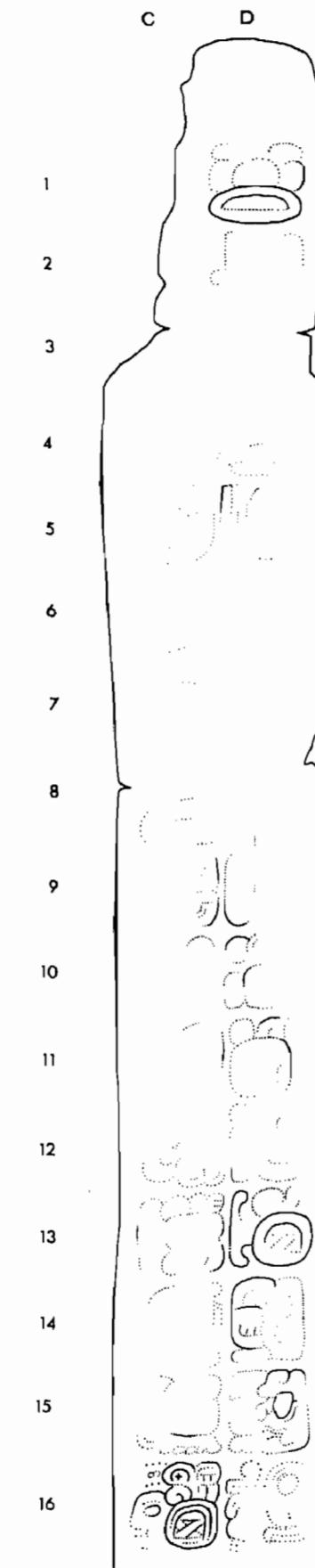


A
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

B
1
2
3

NAR: St. 1

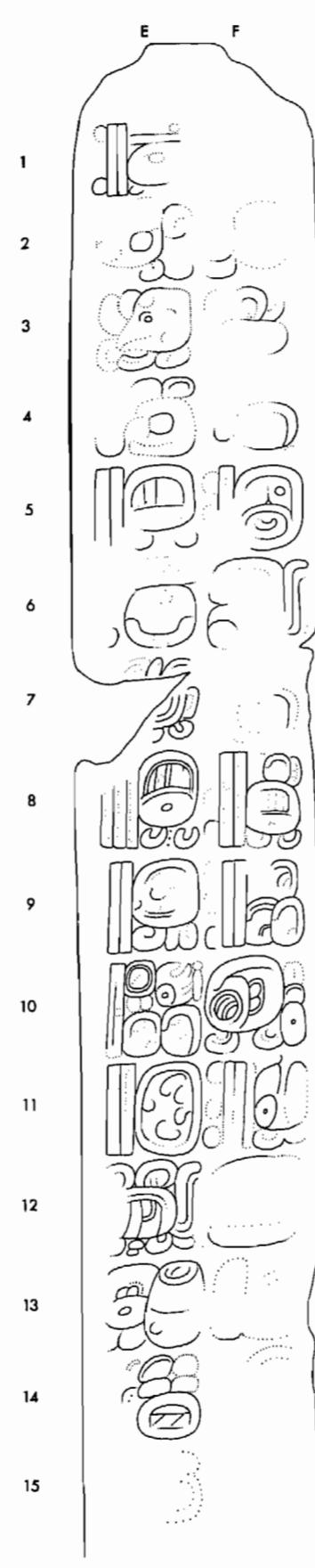
2:12



Left side



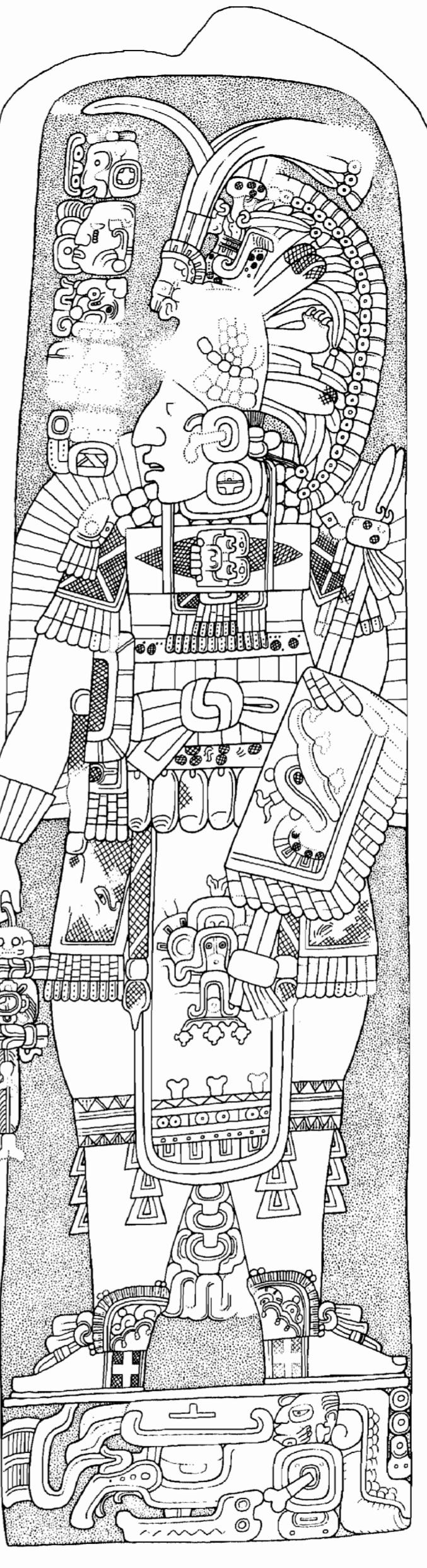
Right side



Naranjo, Stela 2



A
1
2
3
4



Nar: St. 2

2:13

NAR: St. 2

2:14

LOCATION Between Stelae 1 and 3, in front of Structure A-15, where it was found lying face down by Maler. Removed in 1971 to the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Etnología, Guatemala City.

CONDITION Intact until damaged by looters in the mid-1960s, who started to saw the front off from the top but, wearying of this task, proceeded to smash the upper left-hand corner. Most of the broken pieces have been recovered. The front surface is only slightly weathered; the incised writing on the sides has suffered more, especially along strata of softer stone.

MATERIAL Hard limestone.

SHAPE Parallel-sided, with rounded top.

DIMENSIONS

HLC	3.29 m
PB	0.77 m
MW	1.07 m
WBC	1.02 m
MTh	0.46 m
Rel	2.5 cm

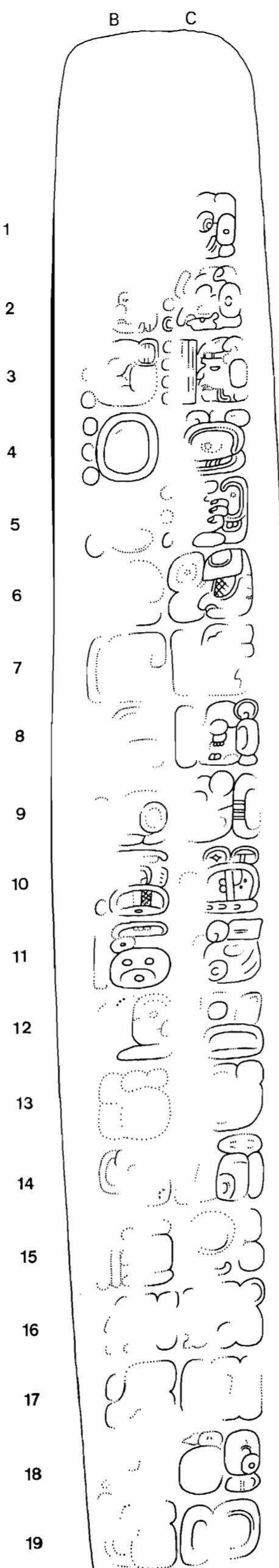
CARVED AREAS Front carved in relief; sides incised; back uncarved.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905. Sides: Graham, 1970.

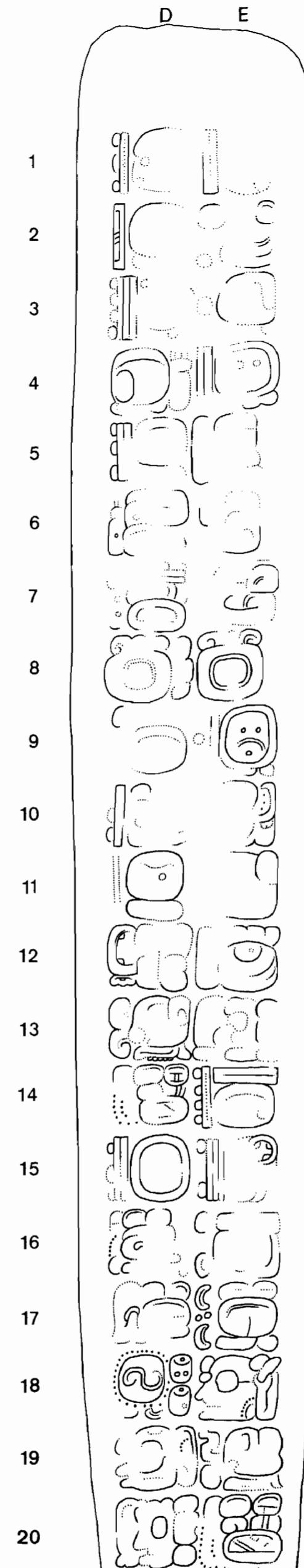
DRAWINGS Graham. Drawing of the front based on field drawing corrected by artificial light, and detail photographs. The incised glyphs on the sides were inked in by artificial light and then photographed. Details of the damaged area at the top of the left side were taken from a cast made by R. E. W. Adams in 1961.



Left side



Right side



Naranjo, Stela 3

LOCATION Easternmost of the stelae in front of Structure A-15. Found lying face down by Maler.

CONDITION Somewhat eroded but unbroken at the time of discovery. Largely destroyed by looters in the mid-1960s: the upper two-thirds of the shaft was broken into small fragments, evidently while the thieves were attempting to split off the front surface. Some of the fragments could not be found in 1970.

MATERIAL Limestone.

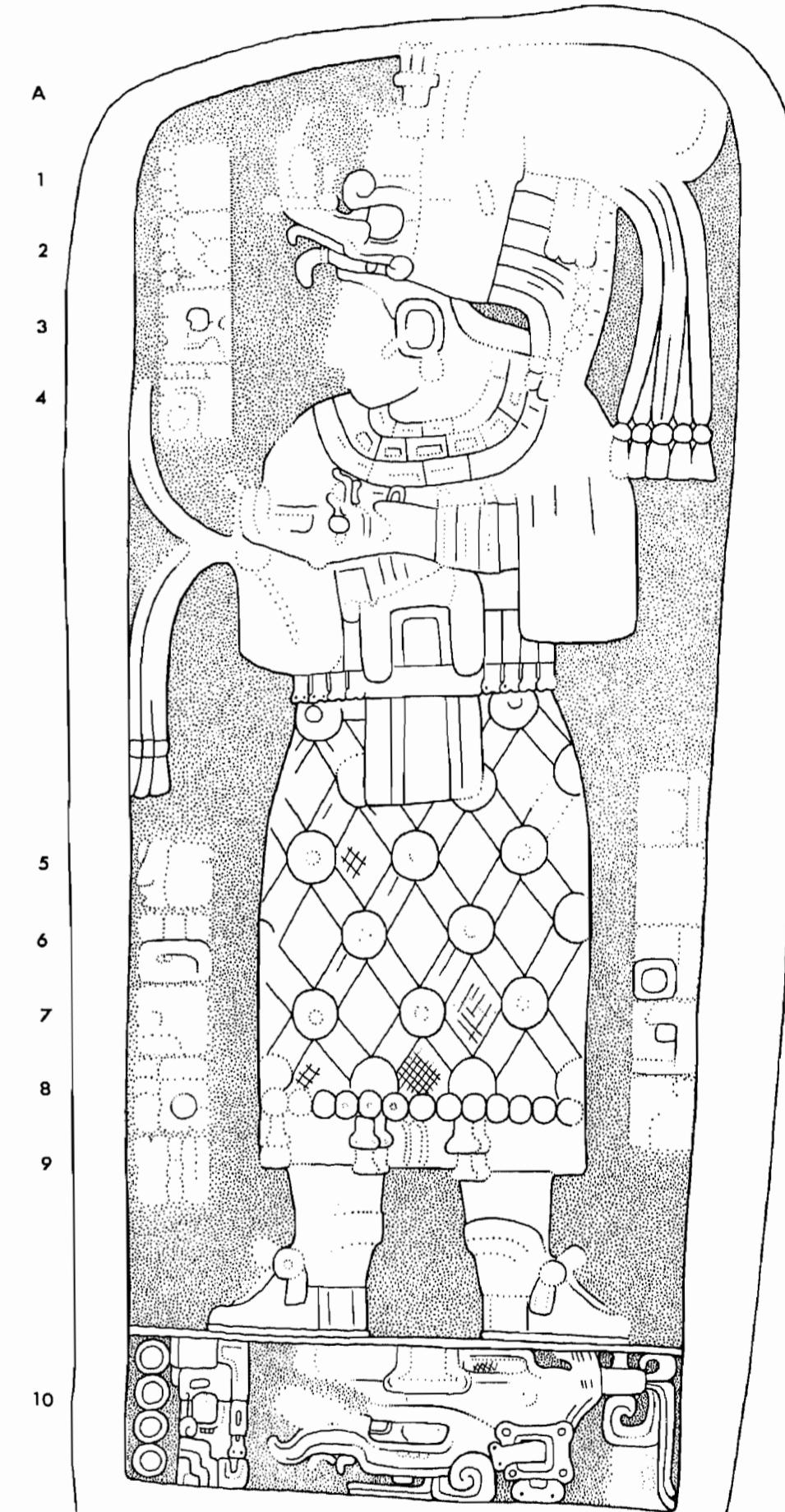
SHAPE Tapers slightly towards the foot. Top edge flattish and canted.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.98 m
	PB	0.47 m
	MW	1.00 m
	WBC	0.87 m
	MTh	0.35 m
	Rel	2.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front carved in relief; both sides carry an incised text.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905. Right-hand side (remnant): Graham, 1969.

DRAWINGS Front: von Euw, based solely on Maler's photograph. Sides: Graham, based on photographs by Morley, plaster-casts from molds made by R. E. W. Adams in 1961, and field drawings of such parts of the original as could be assembled in 1969.



B

1

2

3

4

5

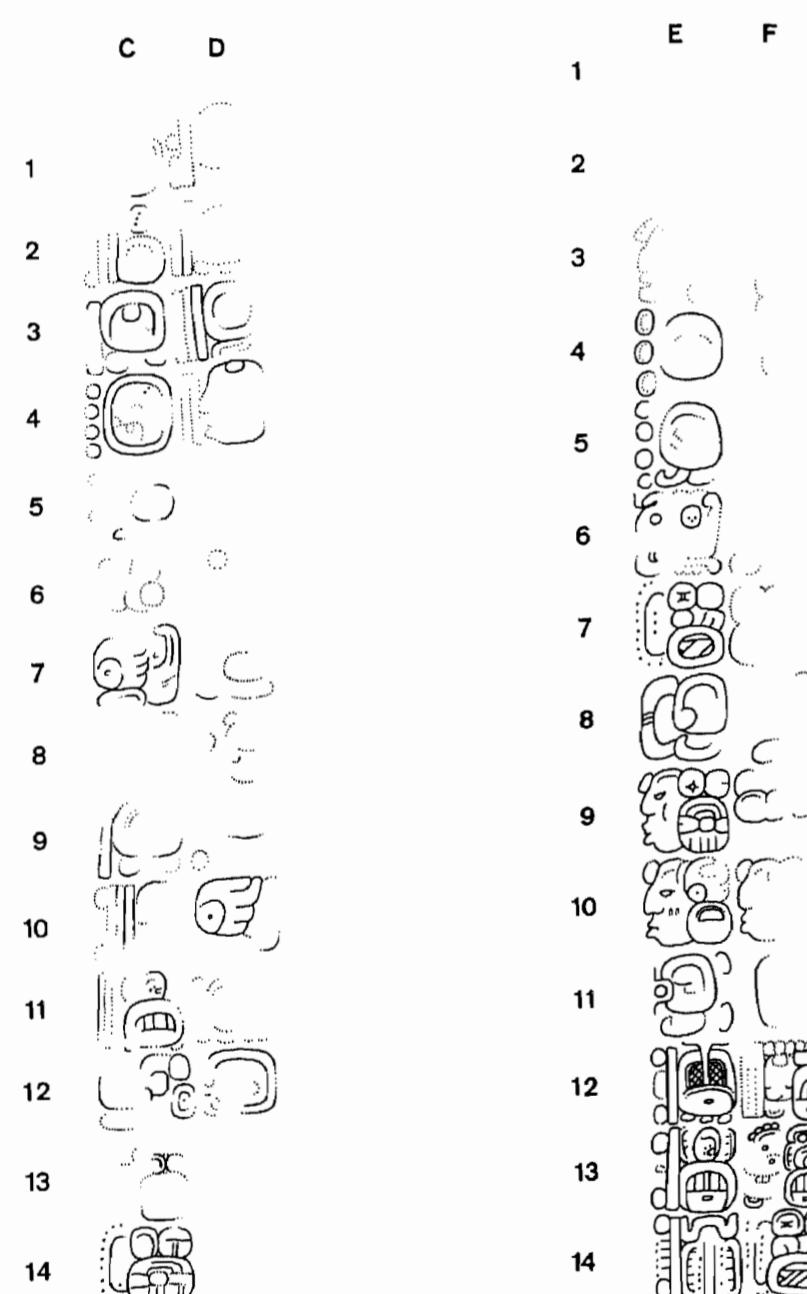
6

7

8

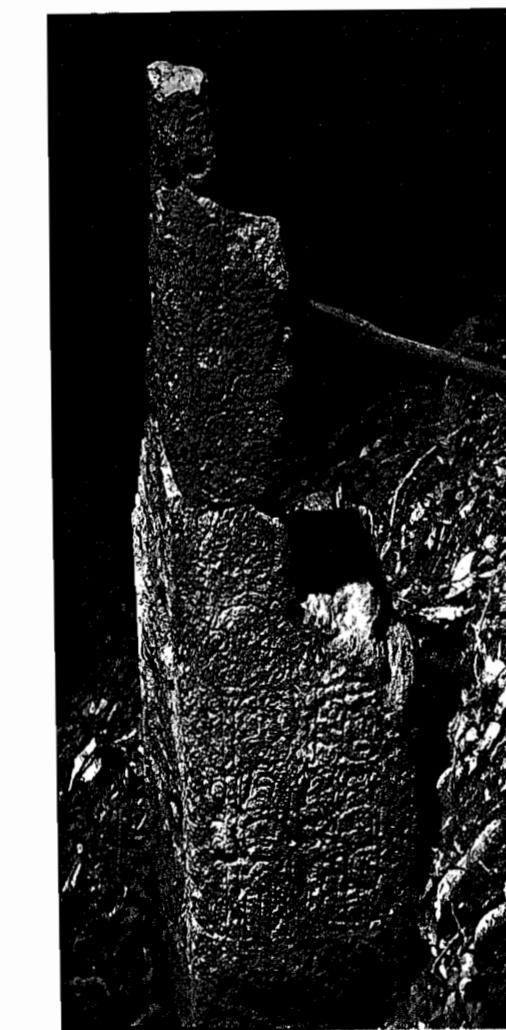
9

10



Left side

Right side



Naranjo, Stela 4

LOCATION Behind Stela 2, close against the steps leading up to the terrace in front of Structure A-15.

CONDITION Broken into several pieces, four of which have been found, including the lower portion in situ. The surface has suffered moderate erosion in some areas, severe in others.

MATERIAL Limestone with abundant inclusions, giving it the character of a breccia.

SHAPE Parallel sides, with rounded top.

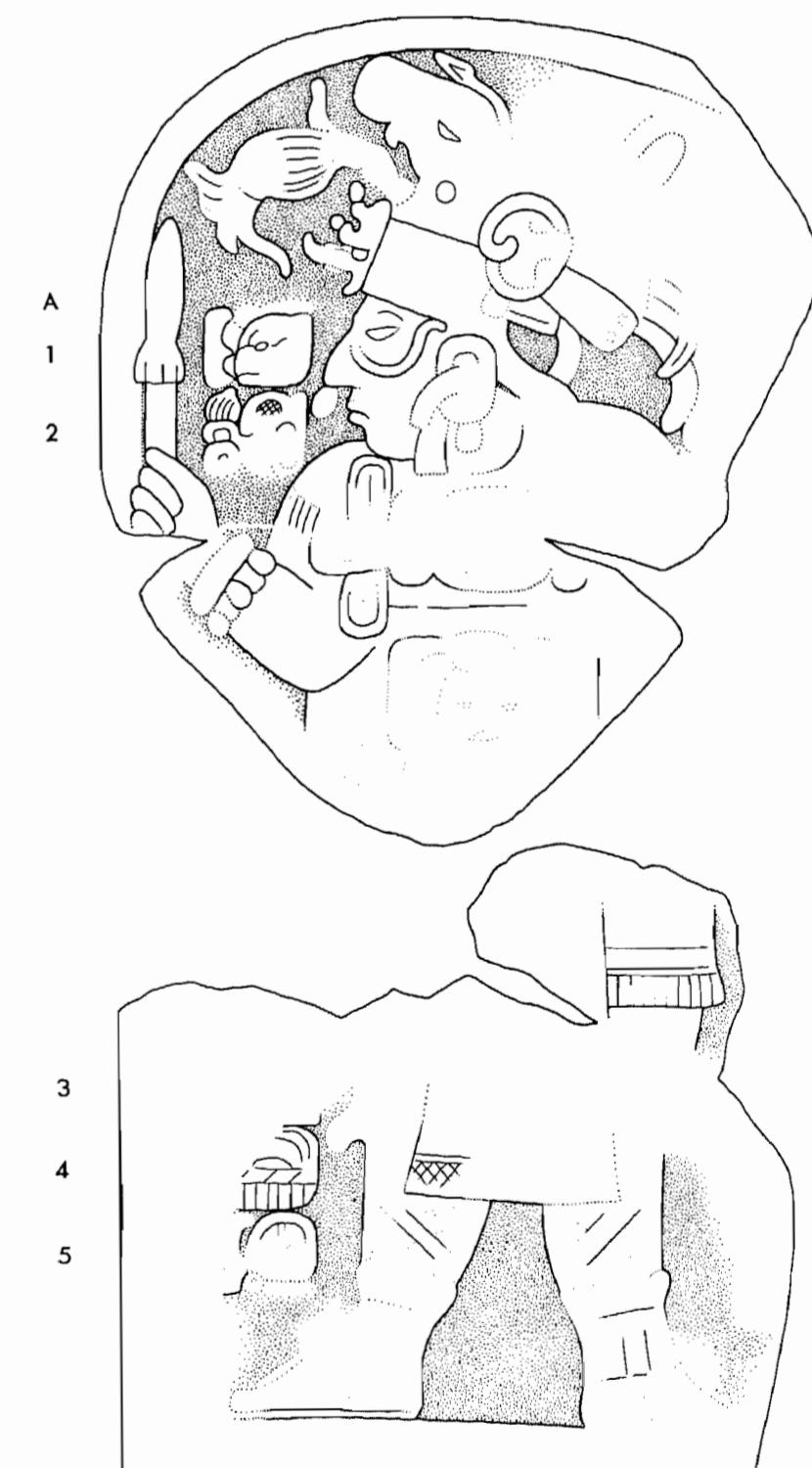
DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.9 - 2.1 m approx.
	PB	0.27 m
	MW	0.93 m
	WBC	unknown
	MTh	0.50 m
	Rel	1.2 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham, 1970.

DRAWING Graham, based on field drawing corrected by artificial light.

REMARKS Only the two upper fragments fit together, and these may have been positioned rather too low in the reconstruction.



Naranjo, Stela 5

LOCATION North side of Structure A-21.

CONDITION Intact and still erect when found by Maler. At some time after Morley's last visit in 1923 it may have fallen; it seems then to have been pushed back against the mound by a bulldozer when that area was being cleared as a "barcadiere" or depot for mahogany logs in 1958. The stela is reported to have been defaced in 1973.

MATERIAL Limestone of indifferent quality.

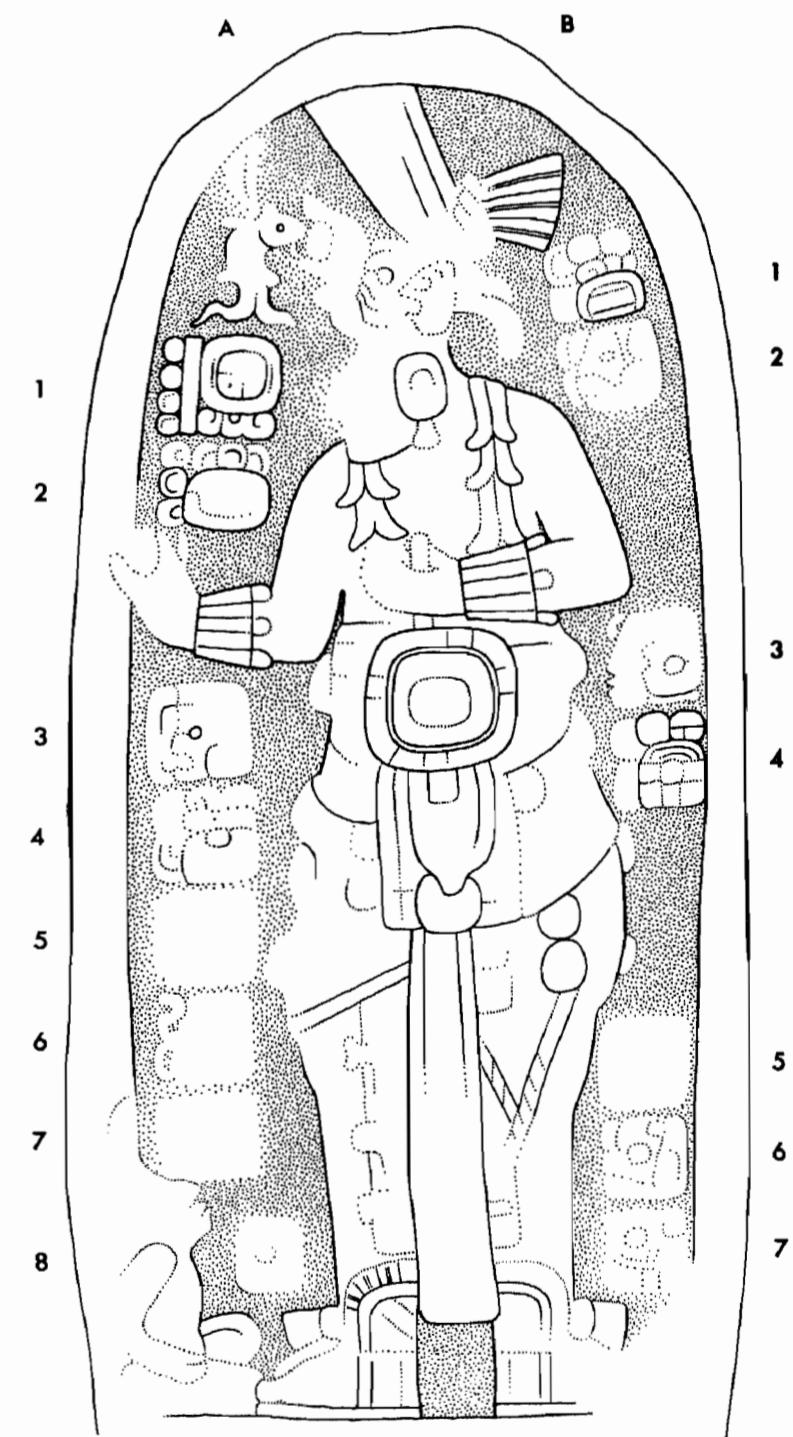
SHAPE Parallel sides, with rounded top.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.83 m
	PB	0.62 m
	MW	0.88 m
	WBC	0.83 m
	MTh	0.37 m
	Rel	1.3 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905.

DRAWING Graham, based on field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Naranjo, Stela 6

LOCATION Westernmost of three stelae set on the south side of Structure B-4. Maler found the stela lying on its face, unbroken. In 1964 the front surface was split off and went into private ownership in Chicago, as payment for a bad debt.

CONDITION The front surface was very well preserved and the back badly eroded when discovered. The splitting of the stela somehow resulted in destruction of column F of the inscription, together with some adjacent glyphs, and the upper right-hand corner of the front is missing. The front has lost its pristine condition and has been cut into three pieces with a saw.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Sides broadly parallel, although somewhat bulged; unsymmetrical top.

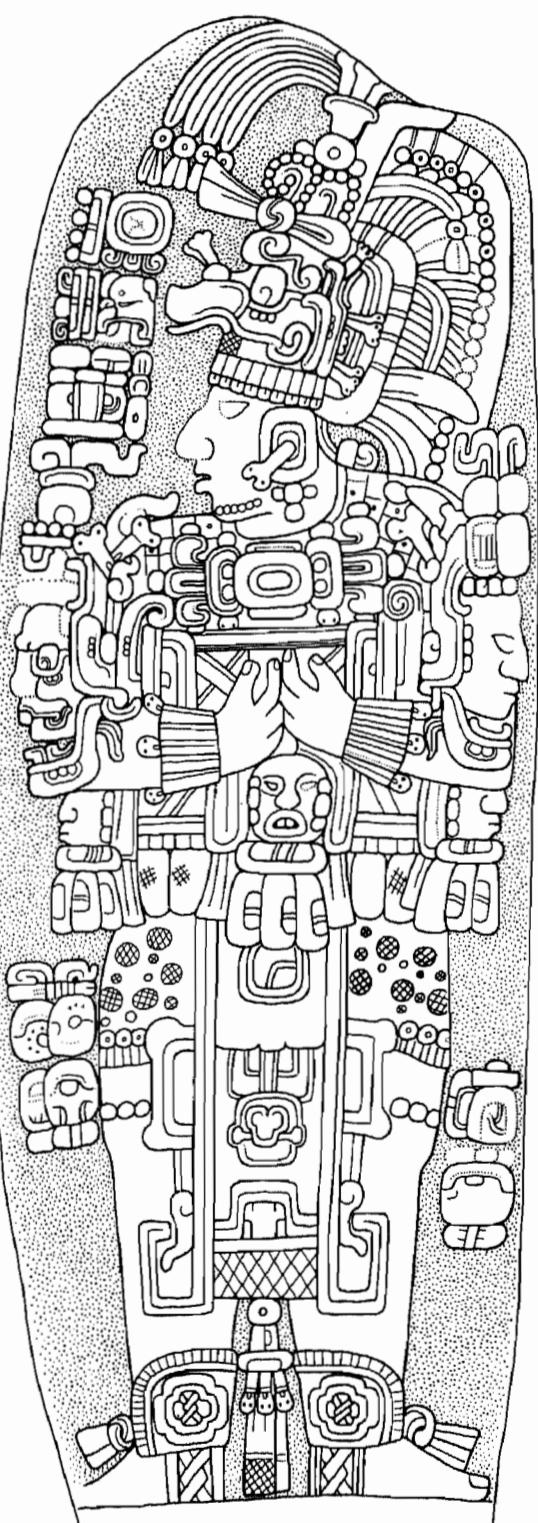
DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.69 m
	PB	0.46 m
	MW	0.62 m
	WBC	0.45 m
	MTh	0.34 m
	Rel	1.1 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905. Back: Morley, 1914.

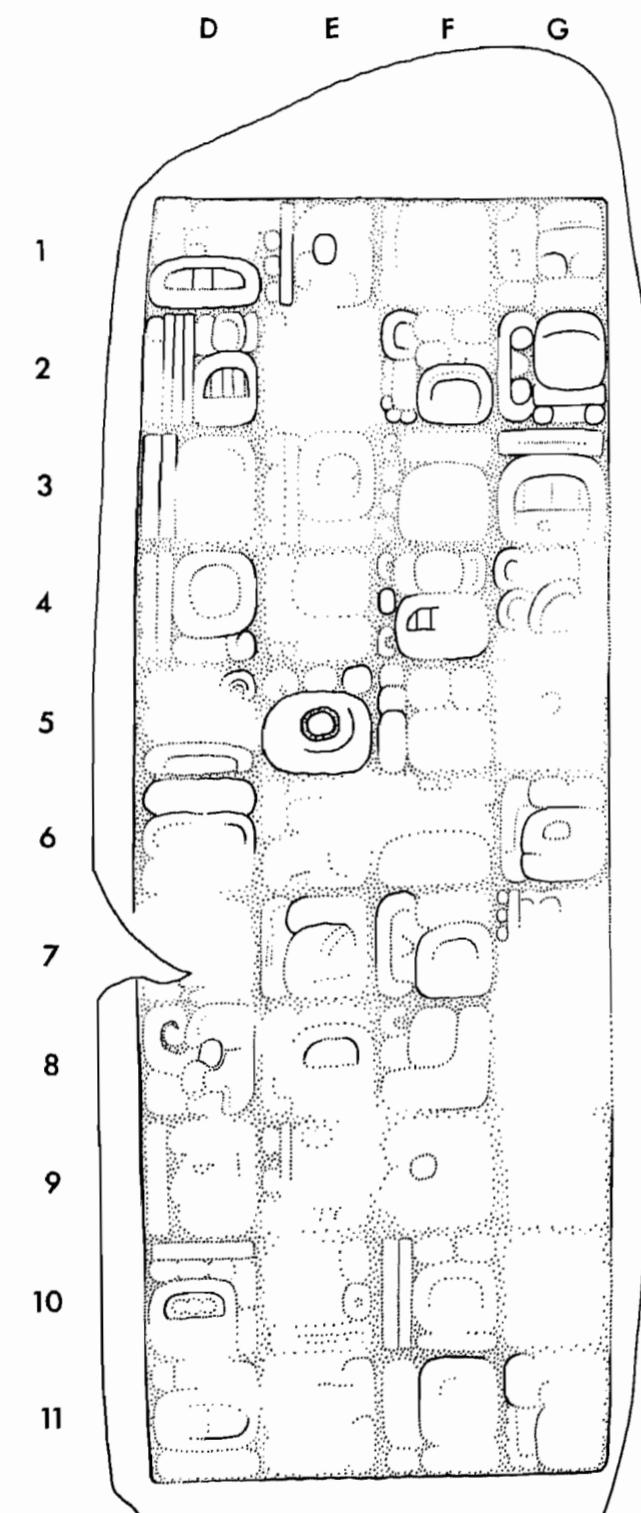
DRAWINGS Graham, Drawing of the front based on Maler's photograph and inspection of the original; that of the back traced from a rectified print of Morley's oblique photograph, with details from this and from a field drawing made of the damaged inscription.

NOTE Morley's designation of glyphs B5 and B6 has been changed here to B1 and B2.





Back



Naranjo, Stela 7

LOCATION Between Stelae 6 and 8, on the south side of Structure B-4. Already fallen to the ground when discovered by Maler. Removed to Flores in 1972.

CONDITION Unbroken until the mid-1960s, when plunderers smashed the upper left-hand corner, including the panel of four glyphs, and drilled a number of holes about 3 cm in diameter into the front surface.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Parallel sides with rounded top; unusually thick.

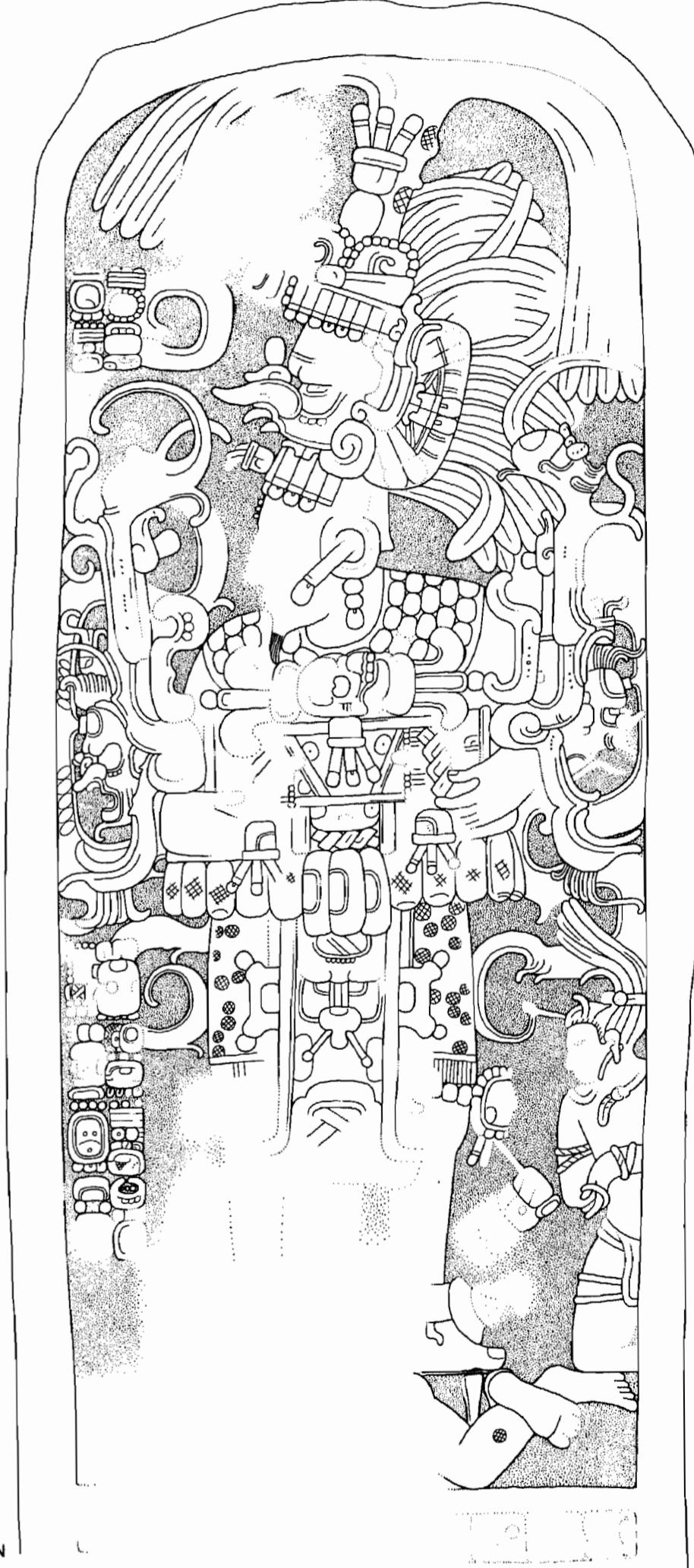
DIMENSIONS

HLC	2.53 m
PB	0.62 m
MW	1.20 m
WBC	1.10 m
MTh	0.62 m
Rel	3.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPHS Reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905.

DRAWING Graham, based on field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Naranjo, Stela 8

LOCATION Easternmost of three stelae on the south side of Structure B-4. After the theft of the stela in about 1964, the front surface reappeared in a Saint Louis, Missouri, private collection.

CONDITION As found by Maler the stela was intact and well preserved in front, somewhat weathered on the reserve side. Since then the front surface has suffered considerable erosion. The looters, in order to carry the stela away, broke it in two at the level of Glyph B5, after chipping the back away.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Somewhat tapered, with a flat top.

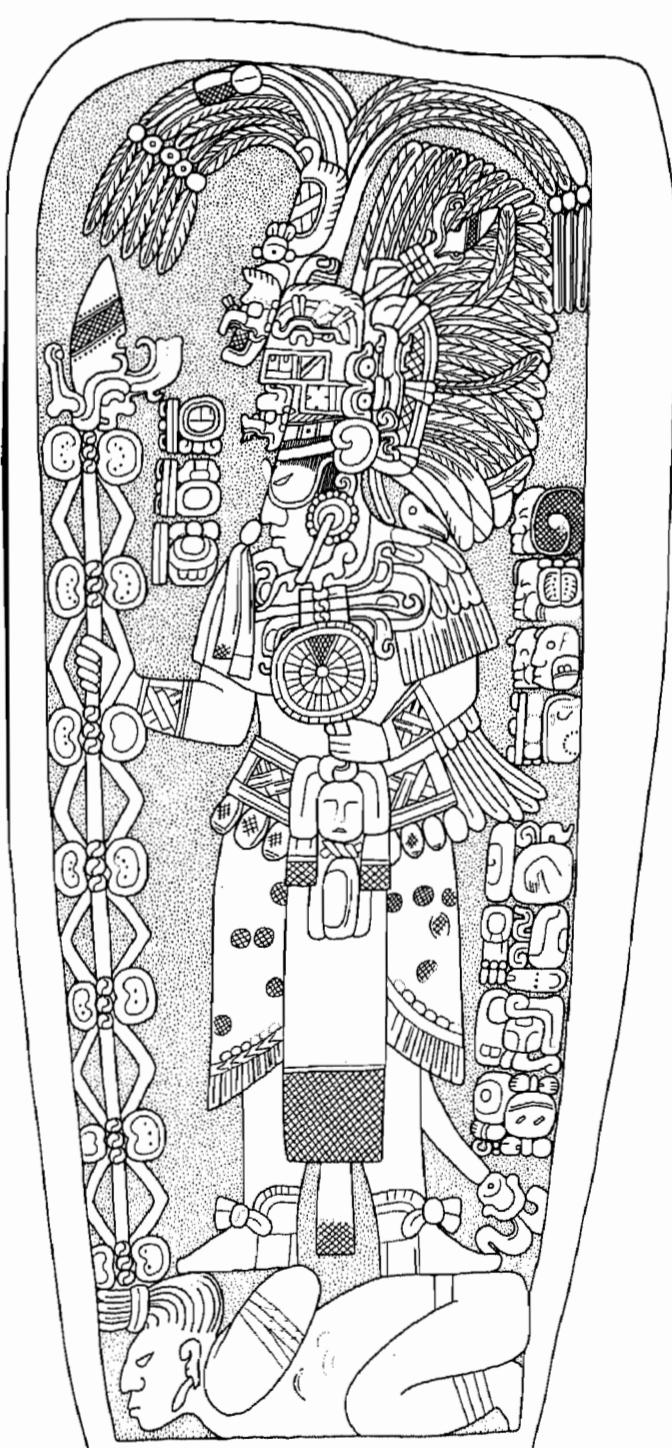
DIMENSIONS

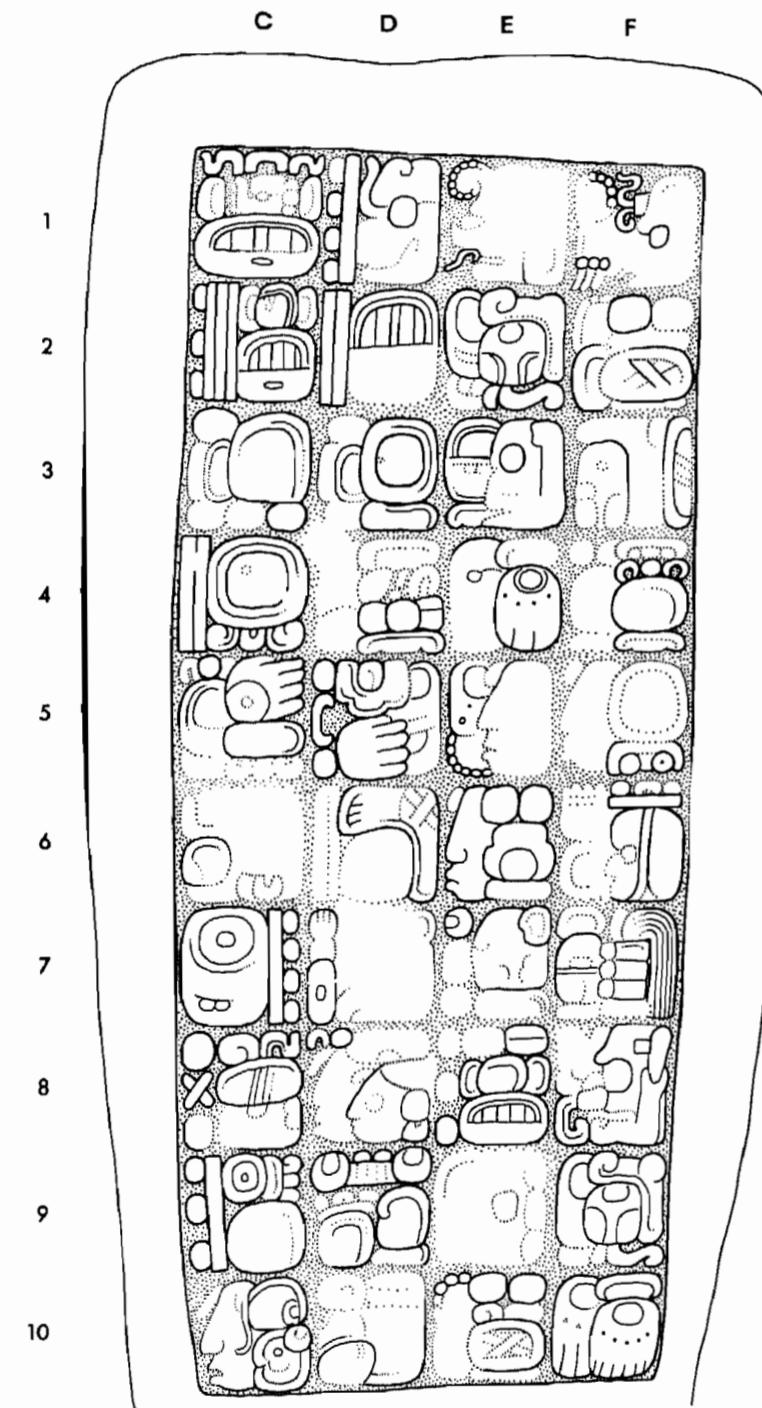
HLC	1.87 m
PB	0.62 m
MW	0.92 m
WBC	0.60 m
MTh	0.19 m
Rel	1.5 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Prints from original negatives by Maler.

DRAWINGS Front: Graham, based on Maler's and Morley's photographs, and checked against the original. Back: von Euw, based on Maler's photograph only.





Naranjo, Stela 9

LOCATION West side of Structure B-18, to north of center line of stairway. Front surface was split away by looters in the mid-1960s and had not come to light by 1974.

CONDITION Unbroken when found by Maler but quite badly weathered in some areas.

MATERIAL Limestone.

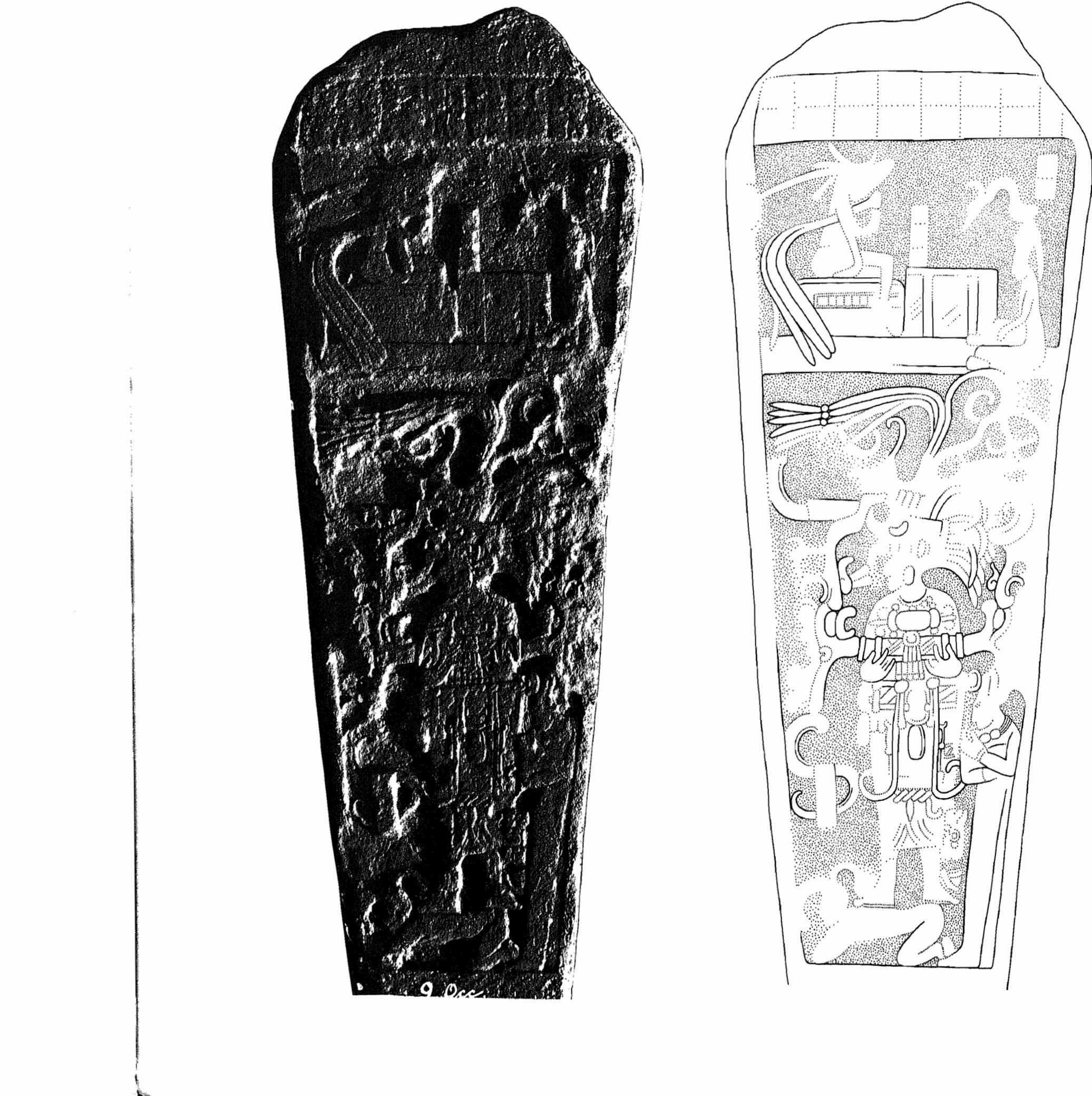
SHAPE Sharply tapered downward, with rounded but irregular top.

DIMENSIONS HLC 2.20 m
PB 0.70 m
MW 0.83 m
WBC 0.48 m
MTh 0.48 m
Rel unknown

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPHS Print from Maler's original negative.

DRAWING Graham, based on Maler's photograph.



Back

Naranjo, Stela 10

LOCATION Found lying on the north side of Structure B-23, a little to the east of Stela 11. In 1971 the stela was removed to Flores.

CONDITION Unbroken; the carved surface generally in good condition, but there are areas of severe erosion. At the time of erection the surface must already have been blemished by deep pits, since some of these were filled up with plaster.

MATERIAL Limestone.

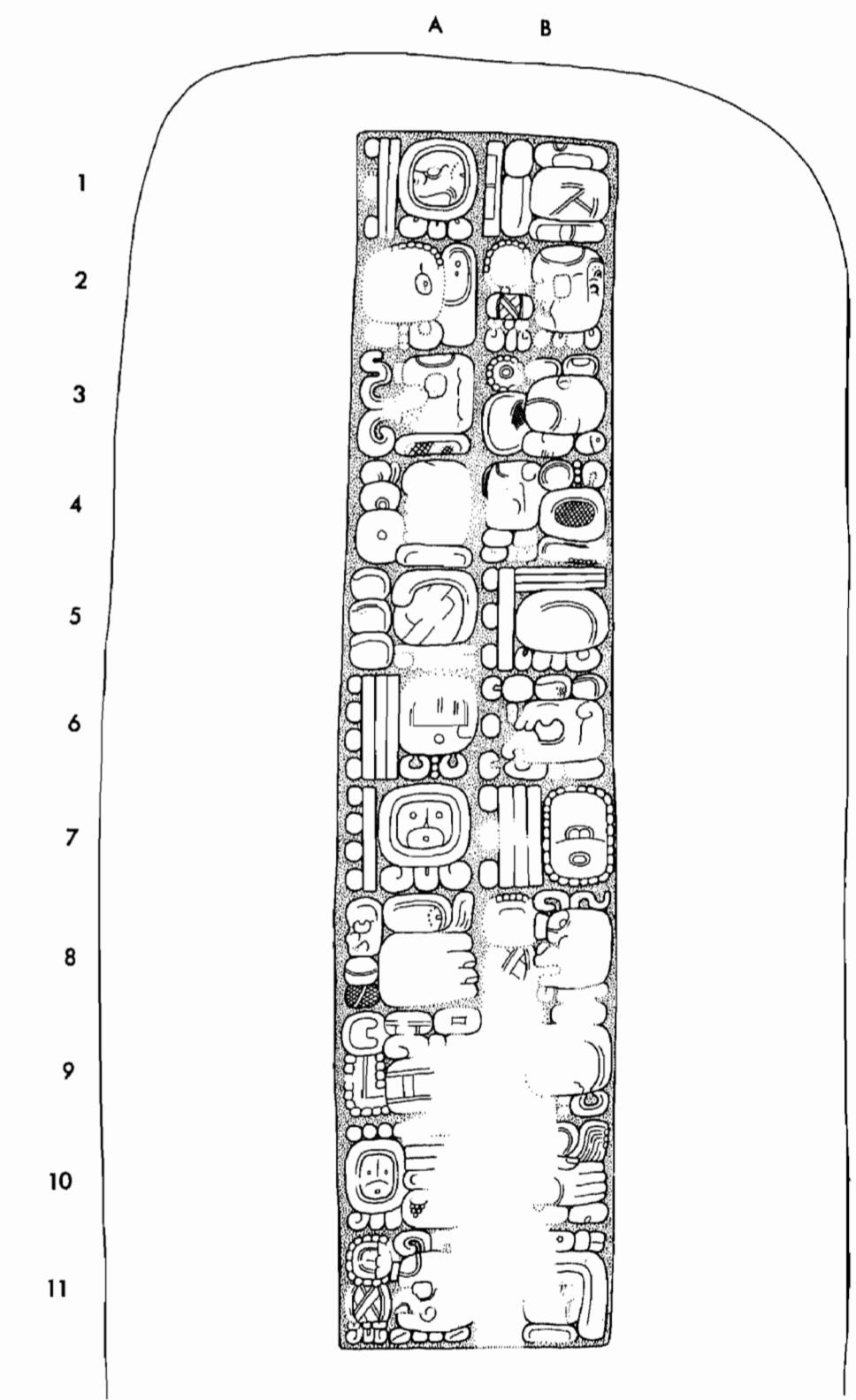
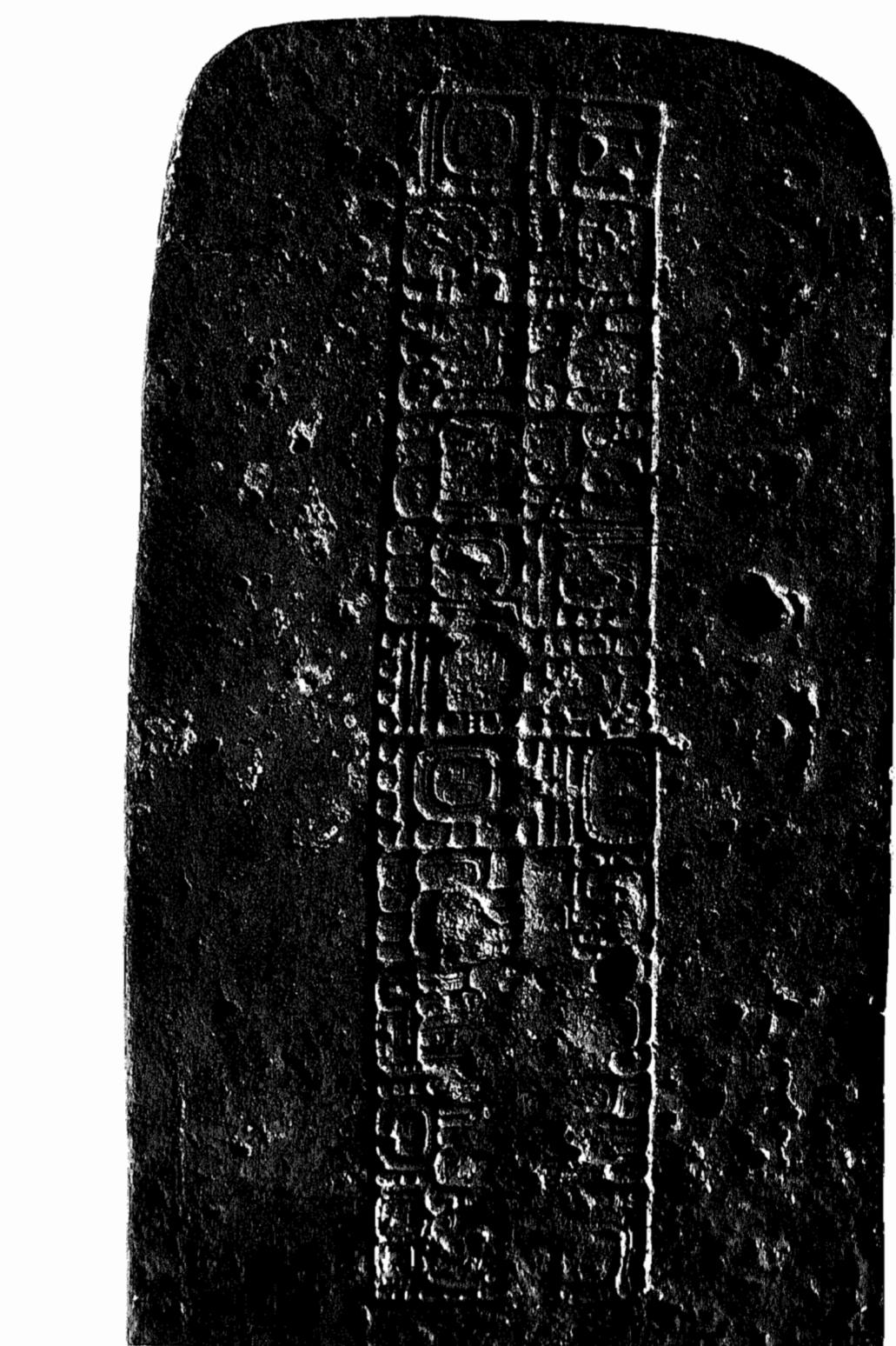
SHAPE Parallel sides, with flattish top, unusually thick.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	1.94 m
	PB	0.70 m
	MW	1.13 m
	WBC	1.11 m
	MTh	0.57 m
	Rel	1.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905.

DRAWING Graham, based on field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Naranjo, Stela 11

LOCATION North side of Structure B-23, standing to the west of Stela 10.

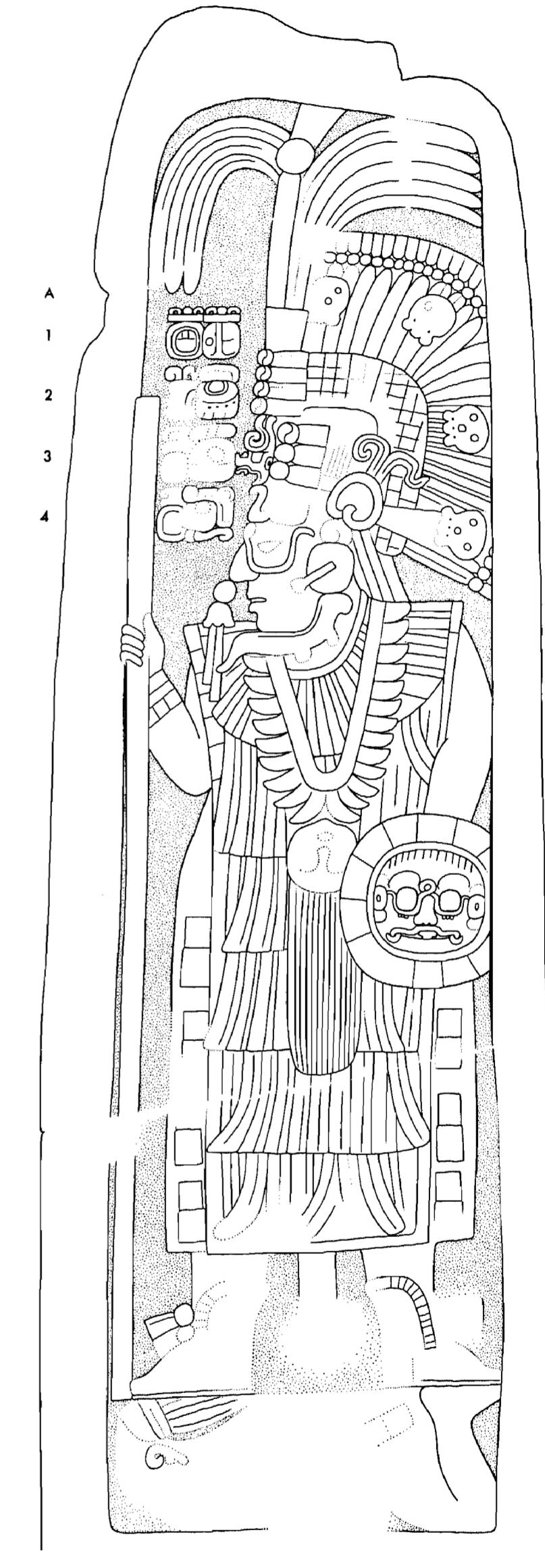
CONDITION Lying broken in three pieces when found by Maler. The front surface is fairly well preserved, except for some flak-

ing low down, and shows no further erosion since its discovery. The back is severely eroded.

MATERIAL Limestone, with quartzite inclusions now prominent in some areas of

the sculptured surface and in two beds within the shaft.

SHAPE Tapers somewhat toward the top, which is unsymmetrical.



DIMENSIONS	HLC	2.89 m
	PB	0.78 m
	MW	1.00 m
	WBC	0.99 m
	MTh	0.34 m
	Rel	1.8 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.
PHOTOGRAPHS Graham, 1973.



Back

Naranjo, Stela 12

DRAWING Front: Graham, based on field drawing corrected by artificial light. No drawing has been made of the back as no details survive beyond the outlines of four columns of fourteen glyphs.

LOCATION Westernmost of three stelae on the south side of Structure B-19. Removed by looters in 1964. Fragments constituting about half of the back (glyphs B, C7-15, D-G 10-15, and H-M) were later impounded in Belize and sent to the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Etnología, Guatemala. No part of the front surface had come to light by 1974.

CONDITION Intact when found by Maler and rather well preserved, although the finer details of the inscription on the back were eroded. The shaft being quite thick, the looters resorted to the use of a powered rock-drill in breaking it into pieces. The surviving pieces of the back show noticeable erosion since Maler's photograph was taken.

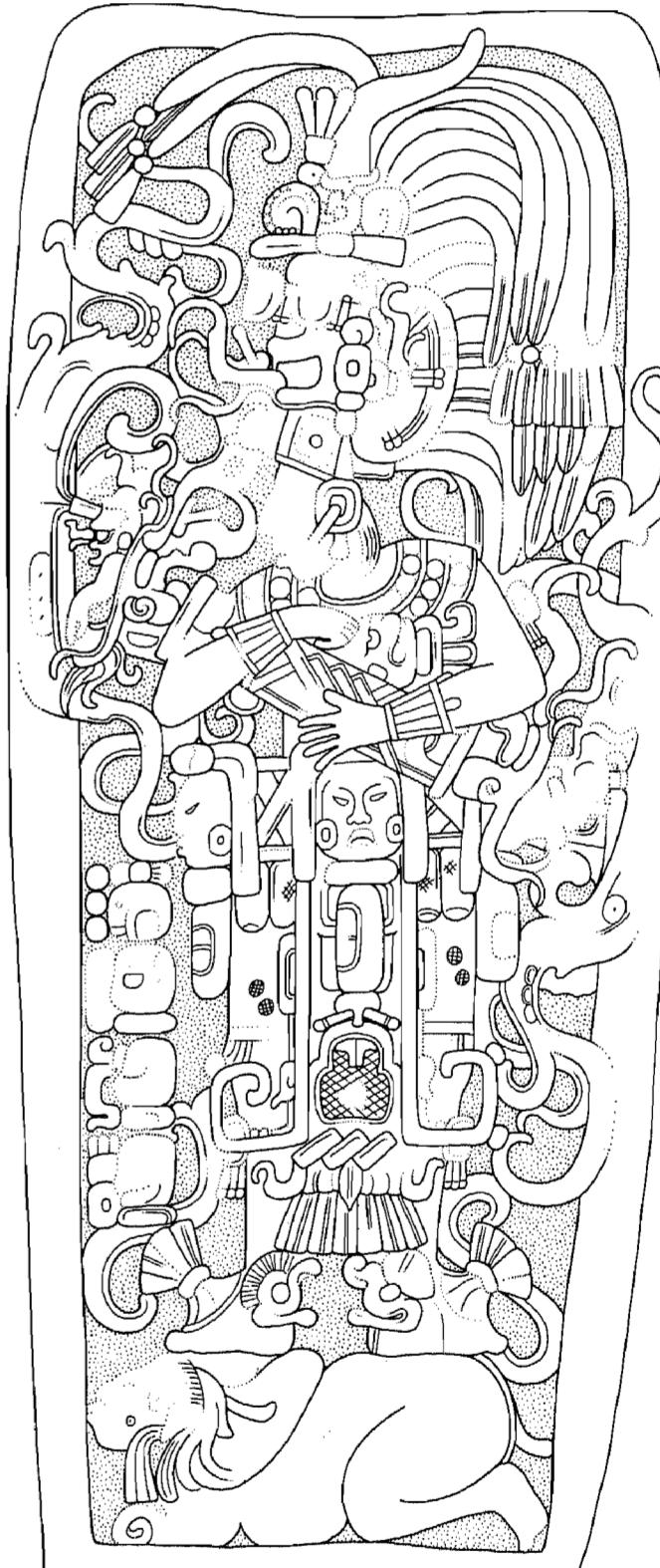
DIMENSIONS	HLC	2.00 m
	PB	0.70 m
	MW	0.88 m
	WBC	0.74 m
	MTh	0.36 m
	Rel	unknown

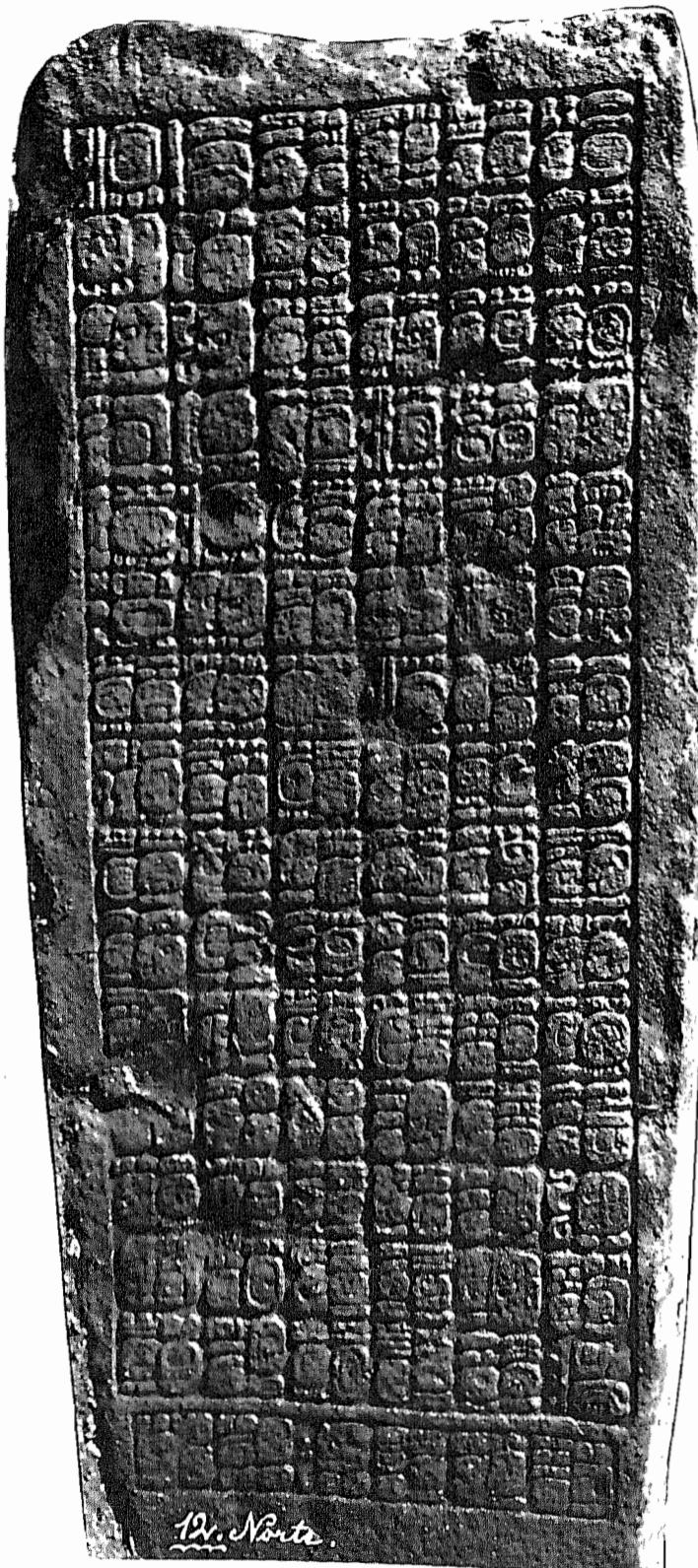
CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Printed from Maler's original negatives of 1905.

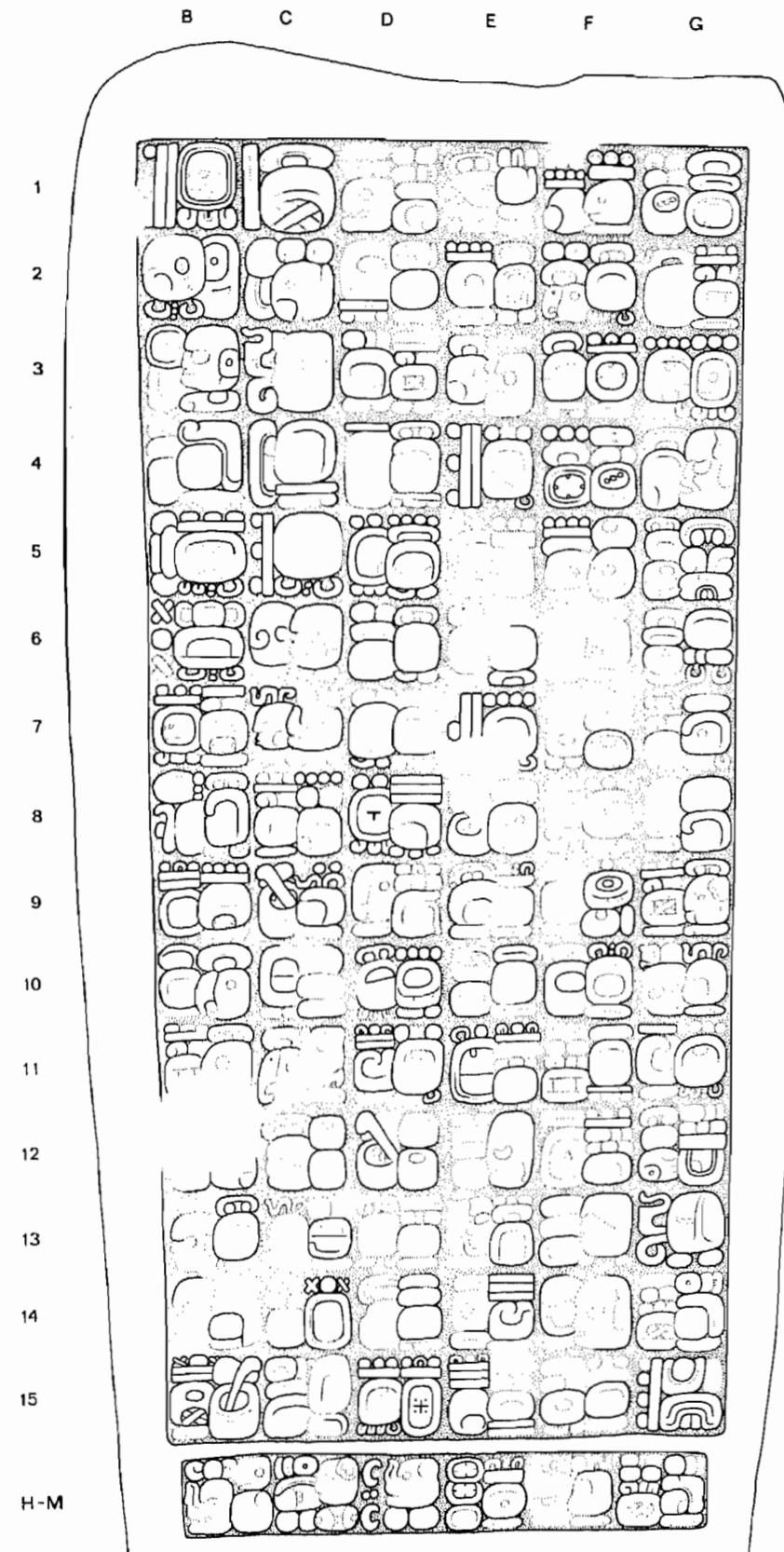
MATERIAL Limestone.
SHAPE Sides tapering slightly toward the bottom, with a flat top.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on Maler's photographs and examination of the surviving portions of the back.

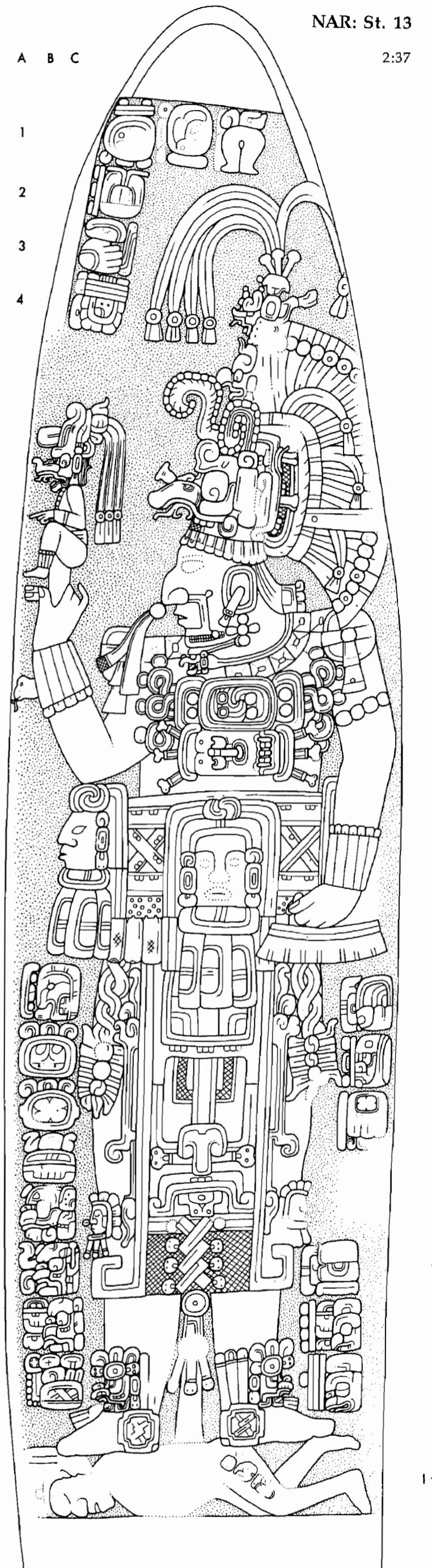




Back



Naranjo, Stela 13



LOCATION South side of Structure B-19, between Stelae 12 and 14. Fragmentary remains preserved in Guatemala City (see below).

CONDITION Unbroken and still standing, although sharply inclined, when found by Maler. Excavated and lowered to the ground by him. Both sides were then in very fine condition. In the mid-1960s the stela was broken up by looters, but fragments amounting to more than half of the front surface were recovered in Belize and sent to the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Etnología, Guatemala City.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Narrow, with parallel sides tapering to a rounded point.

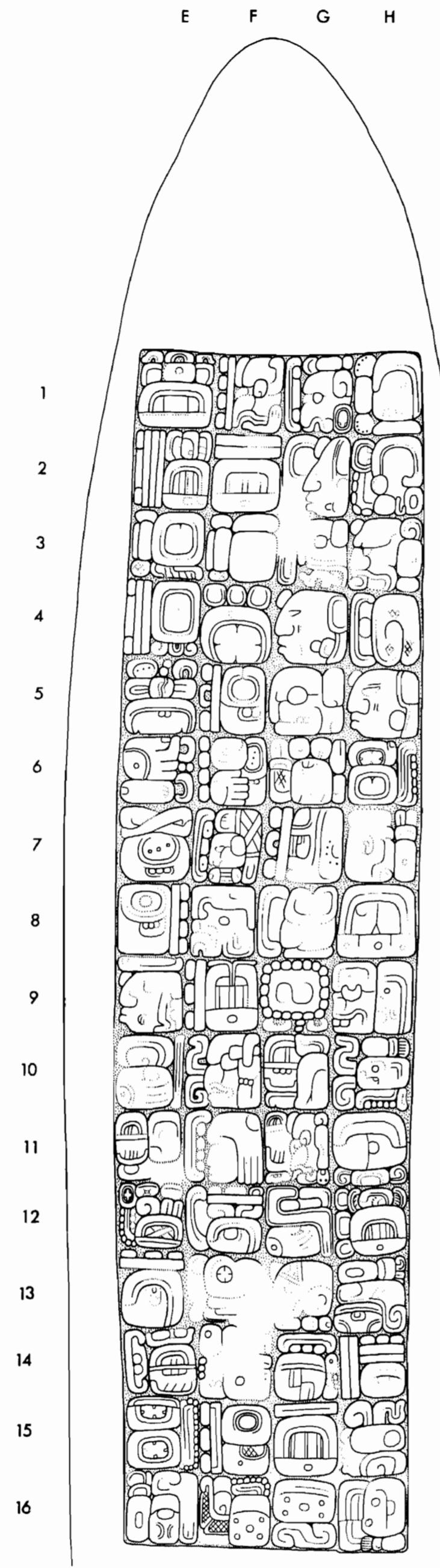
DIMENSIONS HLC 3.49 m
PB 0.96 m
MW 0.94 m
WBC unknown
MTh 0.35 m
Rel 1.5 cm in surviving areas

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Reproduced from Maler's original negatives of 1905.

DRAWINGS Front: von Euw. Back: Graham, based on Maler's photographs and examination of the surviving fragments of the front surface (these do not include the upper portion, with the glyph panel A1-4, B, C).

Back

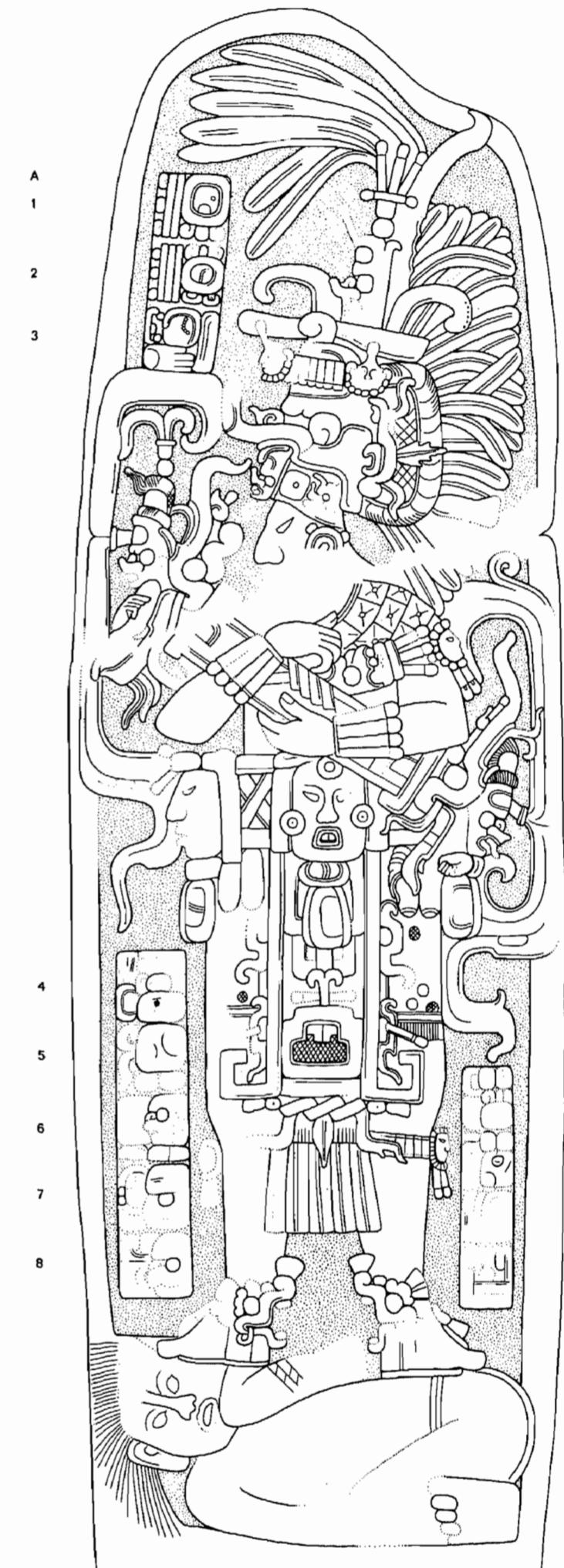


Naranjo, Stela 14

LOCATION Easternmost of three stelae on the south side of Structure B-19. Fragmentary remains preserved in Guatemala City (see below).

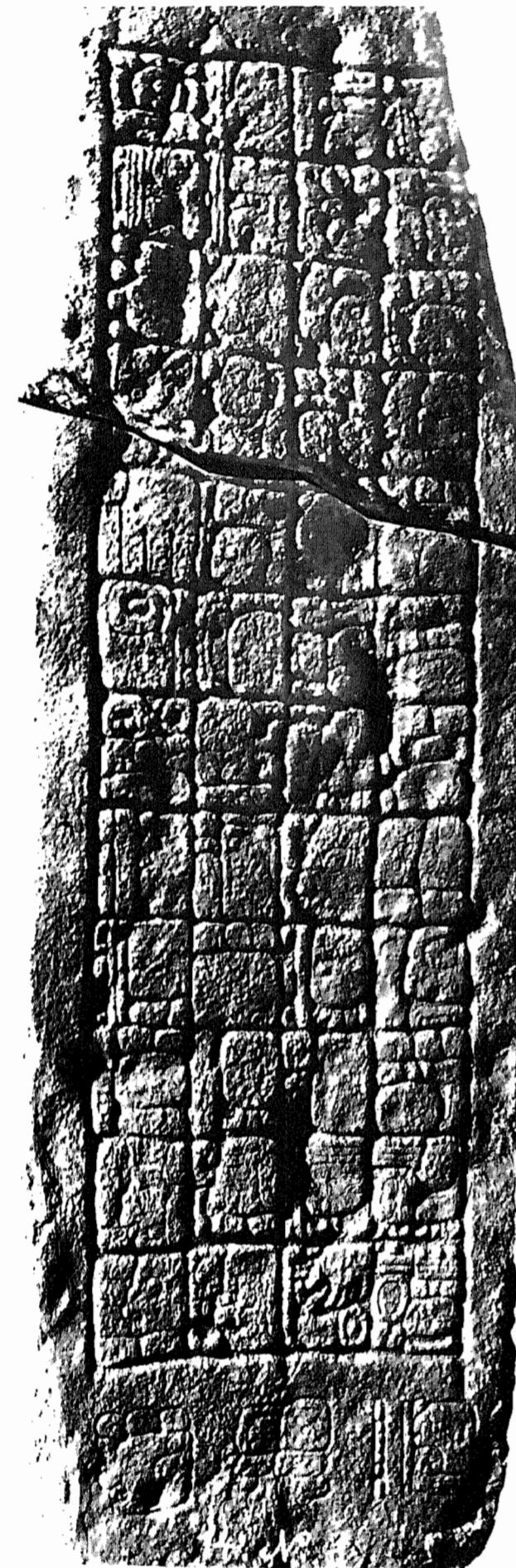
CONDITION In quite well-preserved state when found by Maler, although broken in two and with some of the finer glyphic detail eroded. In about 1964 it was reduced to fragments by looters using a powered rock-drill and removed to Belize. There some of the fragments were confiscated

and transferred to the Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Guatemala City; they make up the entire back surface except for the loss of all, or a good part, of glyphs C1-4, D1, E5, F5, and G, H, I, most of these three incised glyphs having remained on the discarded butt at the site.



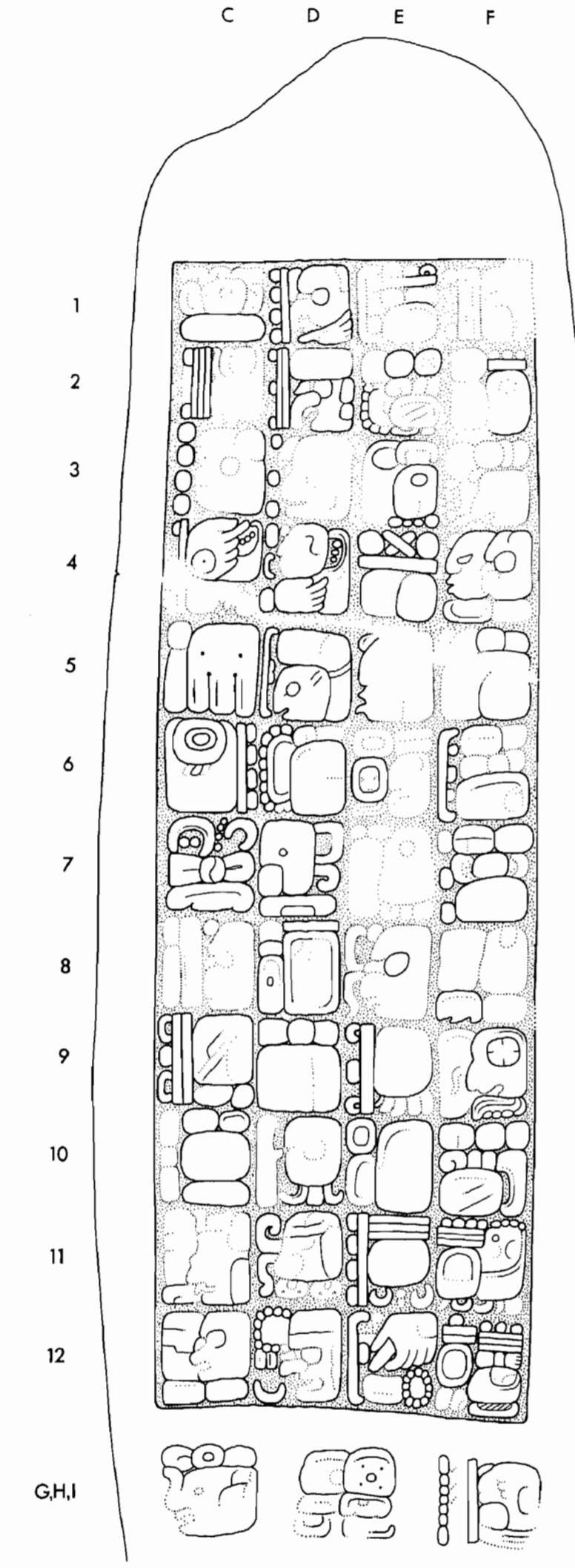
MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Sides essentially parallel, if somewhat bulged, with an unsymmetrical top.

DIMENSIONS HLC 2.65 m
PB 0.92 m
MW 0.76 m
WBC unknown
MTh 0.31 m
Rel 1.4 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Reproduced from Maler's original negatives of 1905.



DRAWINGS Graham, based on Maler's photographs (his photograph of the back having been rectified for the purpose of tracing) and on an examination of the surviving fragments of the back in Guatemala City.

Naranjo, Stela 15

LOCATION Terrace of Structure B-20.

CONDITION Broken into two pieces at least, when found by Maler, with all traces of carving weathered away over much of the surface.

DIMENSIONS Fragment illustrated:

Ht 1.53 m
MW 1.01 m
MTh 0.30 m
Rel 1.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front in low relief, sides incised.

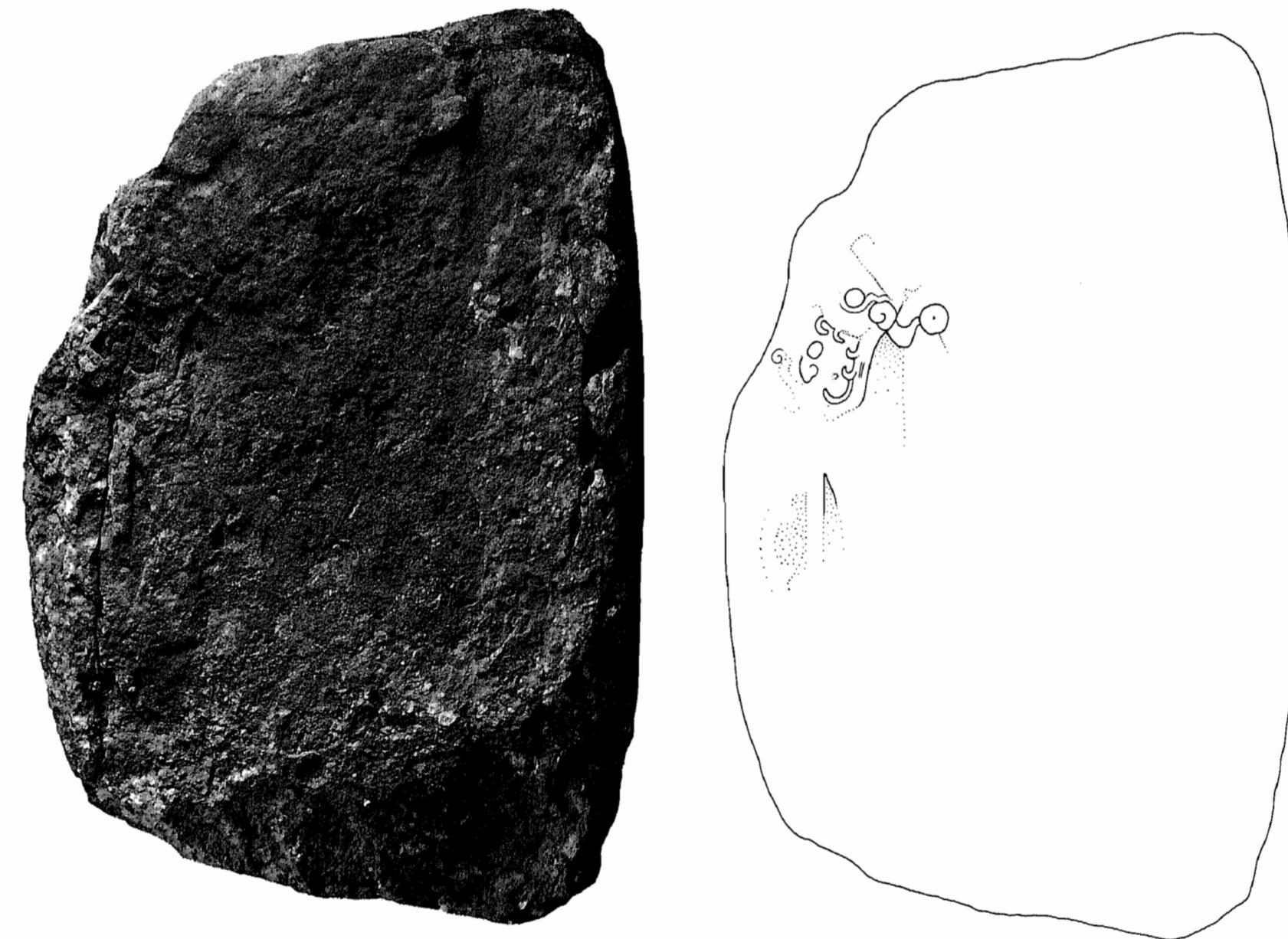
MATERIAL Close-grained limestone.

SHAPE The shape of the whole shaft is unknown.

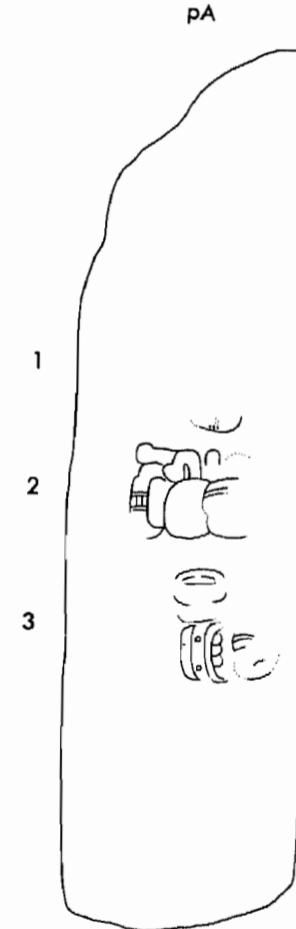
PHOTOGRAPHS Graham, 1973.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on photographs taken after ink had been applied to the incised lines as they were revealed by artificial light.

REMARKS The fragment illustrated was found by Maler among debris halfway down the substructure, below the terrace. The butt of the stela was excavated by him but seems to have become buried in debris again by 1970; Morley gives its length, or height, as 1.47 m. As the one surviving detail of sculpture on the front shows the end of a ceremonial bar, it must be assumed that another quite large fragment forming the upper part of the stela remains to be found.



Back



Right side



Naranjo, Stela 16

LOCATION West side of Structure B-20, flanking the stairway on its left-hand side.

CONDITION When found by Maler the upper half was broken off and the carved surface very badly weathered.

MATERIAL Limestone.

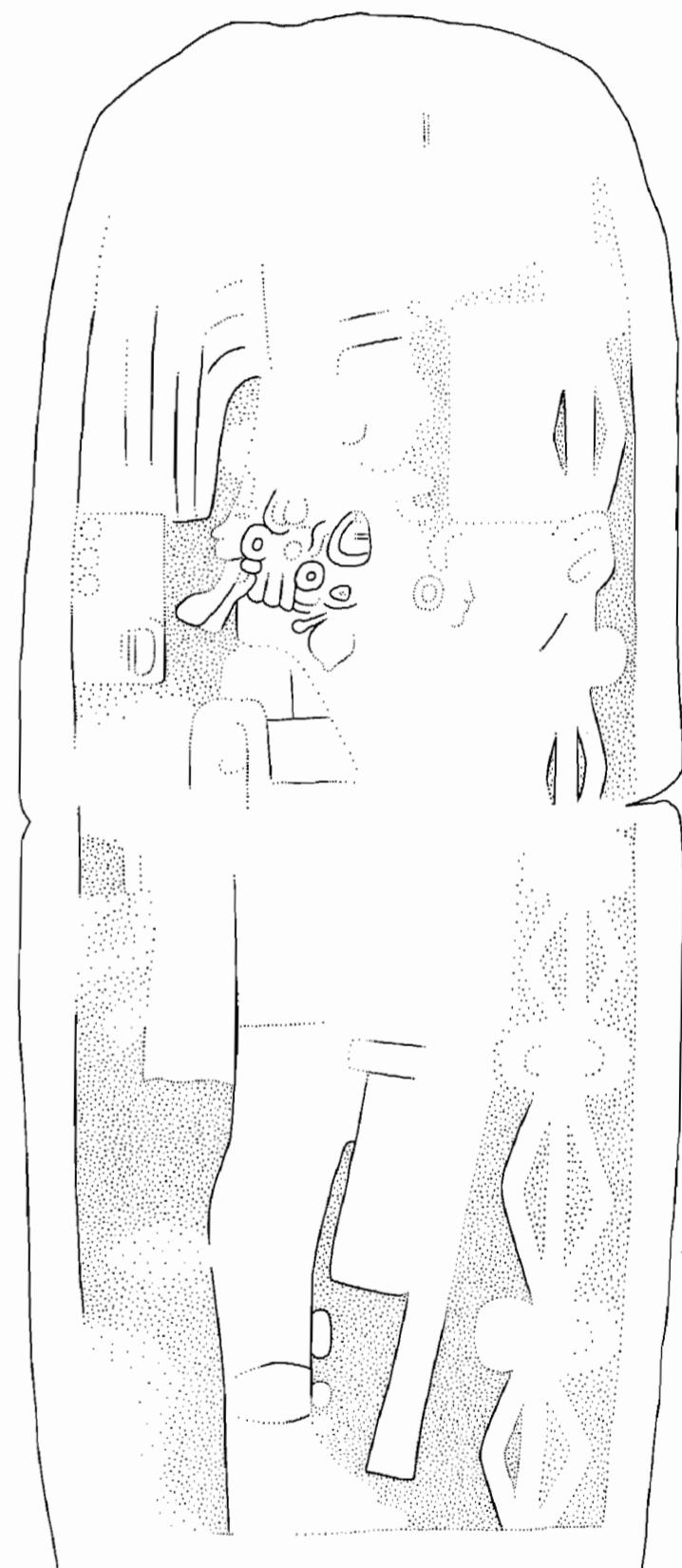
SHAPE Slightly bulged but essentially parallel sides, with a rounded top.

DIMENSIONS HLC 1.91 m
PB unknown
MW 0.91 m
WBC 0.82 m
MTh 0.50 m
Rel 1.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Graham, 1973.

DRAWING Graham, based on a field drawing corrected by artificial light.



Naranjo, Stela 17

LOCATION West side of Structure B-20, flanking the stairway on its right-hand side.

CONDITION Intact and still standing when found by Maler but badly eroded. Later the stela broke at knee level, where Morley's photograph suggests a flaw in the stone.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Somewhat tapered, with a flattish top.

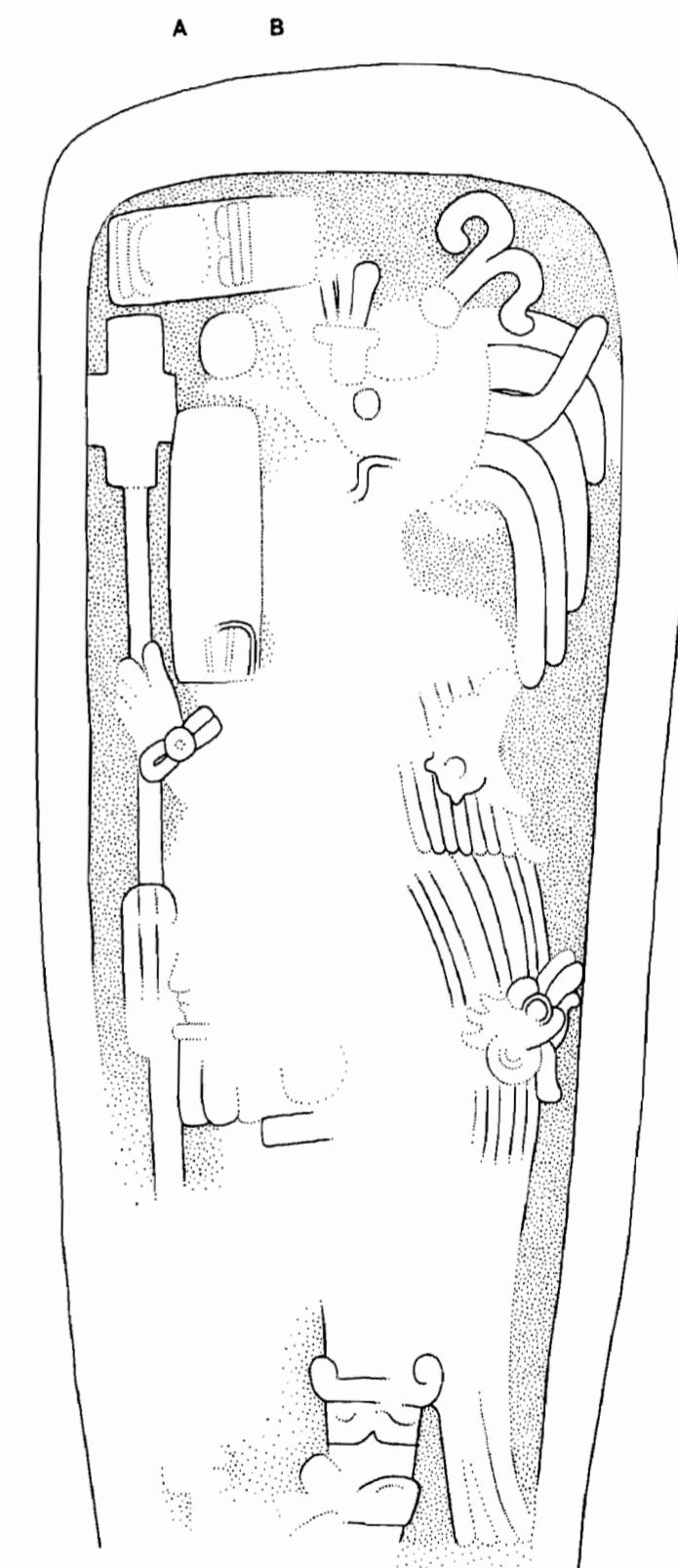
DIMENSIONS HLC 1.93 m
PB unknown
MW 0.82 m
WBC unknown
MTh 0.50 m
Rel 1.3 cm

CARVED AREAS Front only.

PHOTOGRAPH Morley, 1921.

DRAWING Graham, based, for the upper three-quarters of the shaft, on a field drawing corrected at night, and for the lower part on Morley's photograph alone.

REMARKS A large amount of debris has slipped down from above since Morley's time. This has buried the lower part of the stela (which Graham did not attempt to dig out) and may have been responsible for the breakage.



Naranjo, Stela 18

LOCATION Found on the west side of the southern extension of Structure B-20.

CONDITION The shaft is unbroken, but the entire front of it, in the form of a layer perhaps 15 cm thick, has split off and disintegrated. The loss may be attributed to natural causes, although purposeful mutilation in antiquity cannot be discounted. The back and sides are moderately well preserved; there have been some losses from the back by flaking, but some of the irregularity so caused occurred before the incised text was carved.

DIMENSIONS HLC 1.52 m
PB 1.01 m
MW 0.96 m
WBC 0.85 m
MTh 0.36 m; originally about 0.50 m
Rel 1.2 cm on the sides

CARVED AREAS Sides carved in low relief, as the front may have been also. The back carries an incised hieroglyphic text.

PHOTOGRAPHS Graham, 1969.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE Unsymmetrical, tapering toward base; canted top.

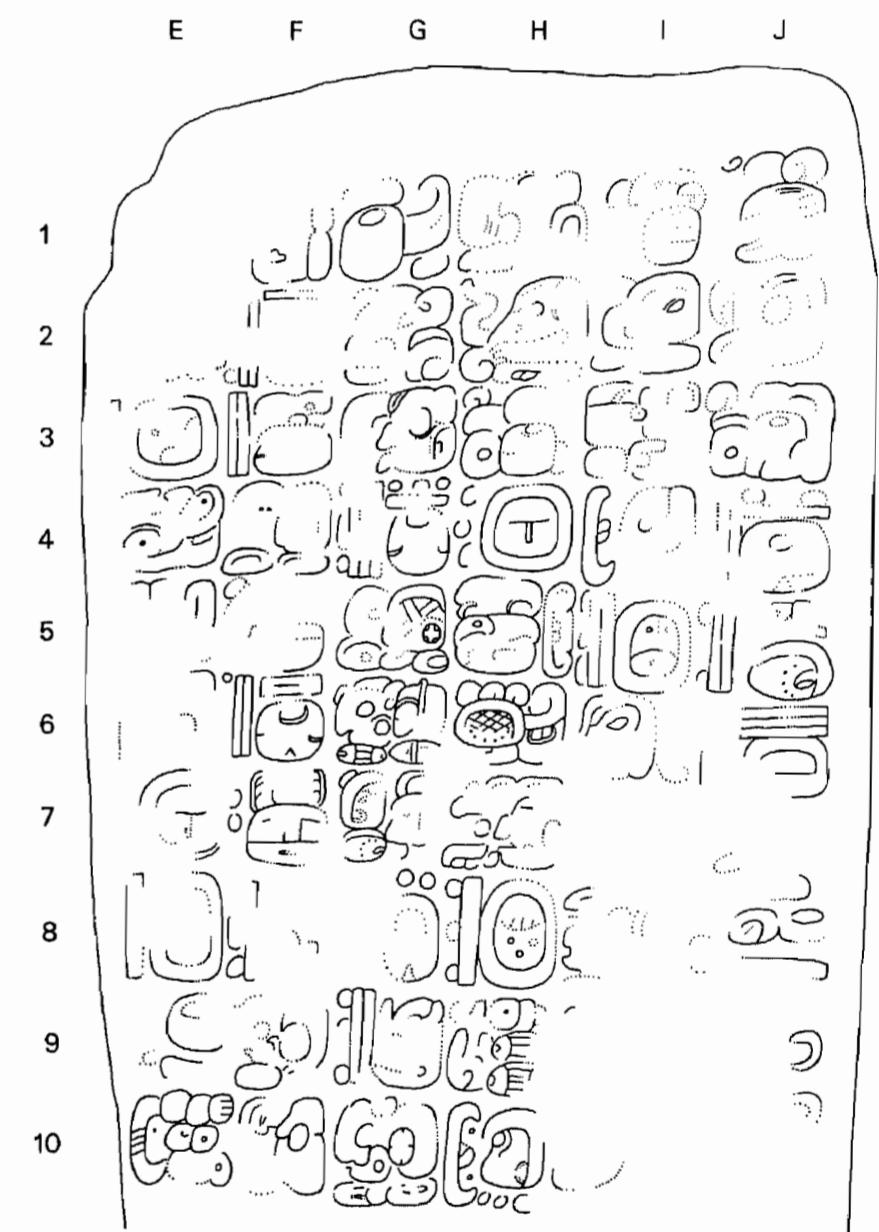
DRAWINGS Graham, based on field drawings corrected by artificial light, and a photograph of the incised text emphasized by inking.

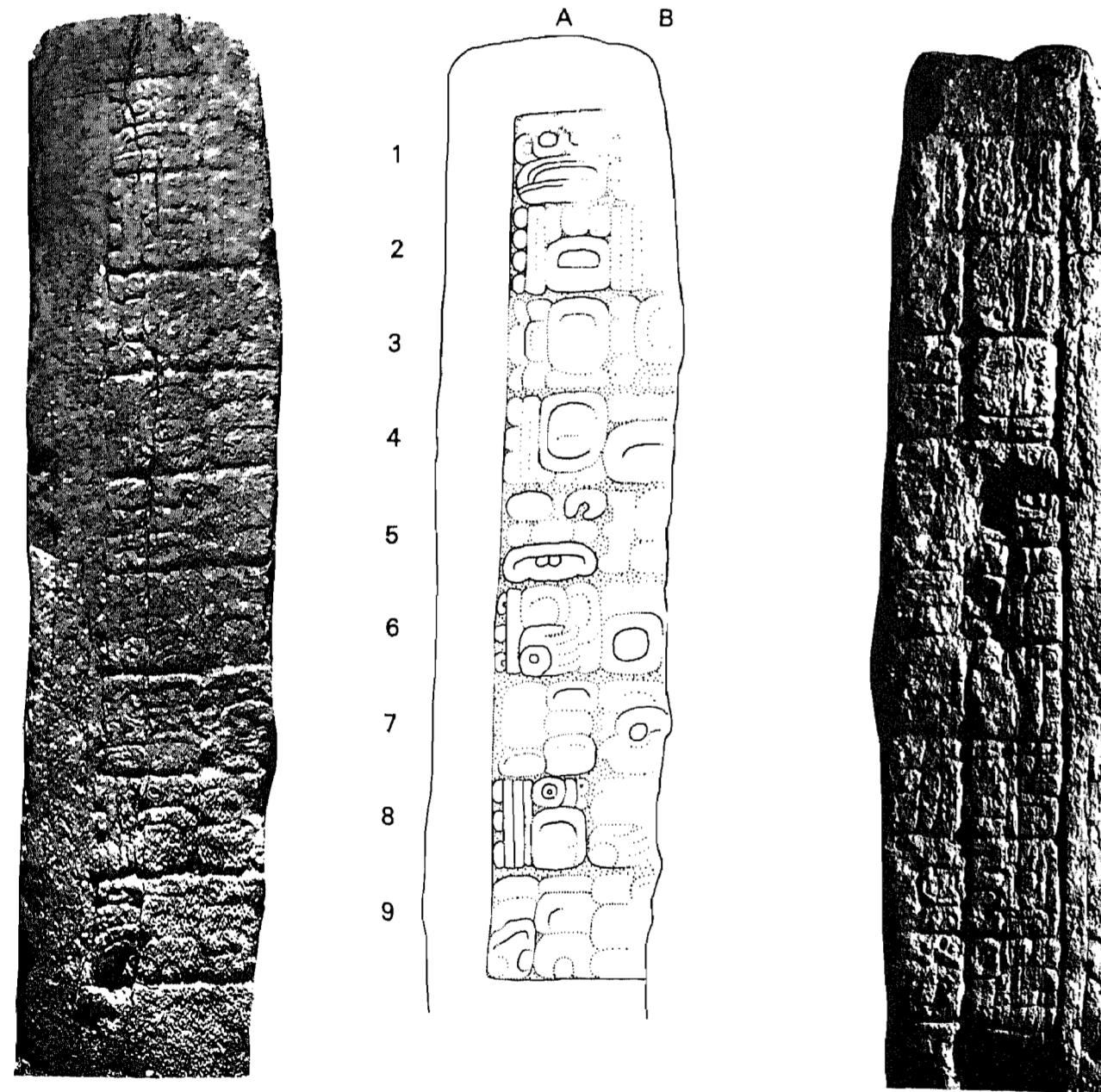
REMARKS Nearly vertical parallel lines, which show most clearly on the plain base and over the three rows of glyphs next above it, may have originated when the shaft was dragged from the quarry to its place of erection. The same may be true of the thin laminae that must have split off before the text was incised, since the finish of the back suggests that at one time it had been smoothly dressed all over.

Ht 1.53 m
MW 1.01 m
MTh 0.30 m
Rel 1.0 cm



Back





Left side

Right side

Naranjo, Stela 19

LOCATION North side of Structure B-21. Removed by looters in 1965. Front surface entered the collection of the Menil Foundation, Houston, Texas.

CONDITION Intact when found by Maler, with the front in excellent condition, the back more weathered. The front has survived breakage by looters without significant losses; the back appears to have been destroyed.

MATERIAL Limestone.

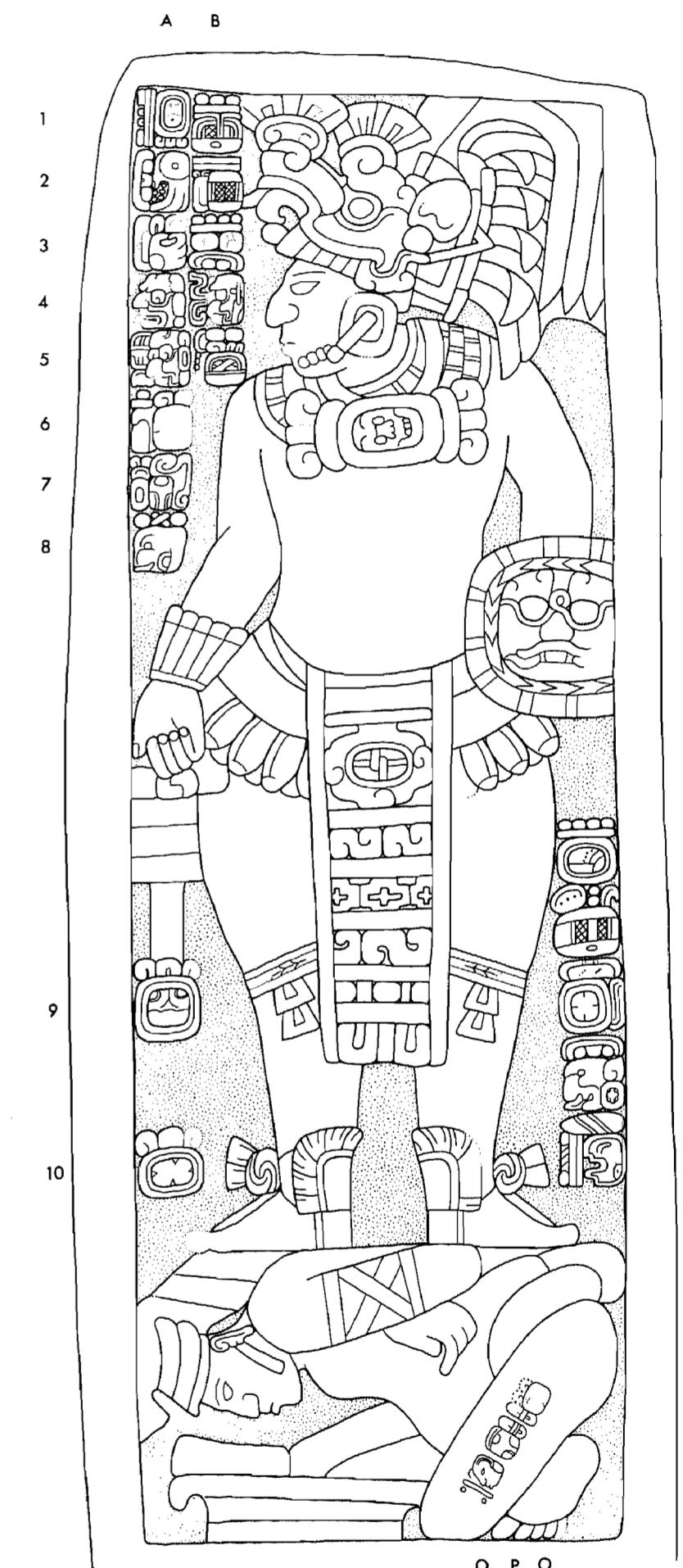
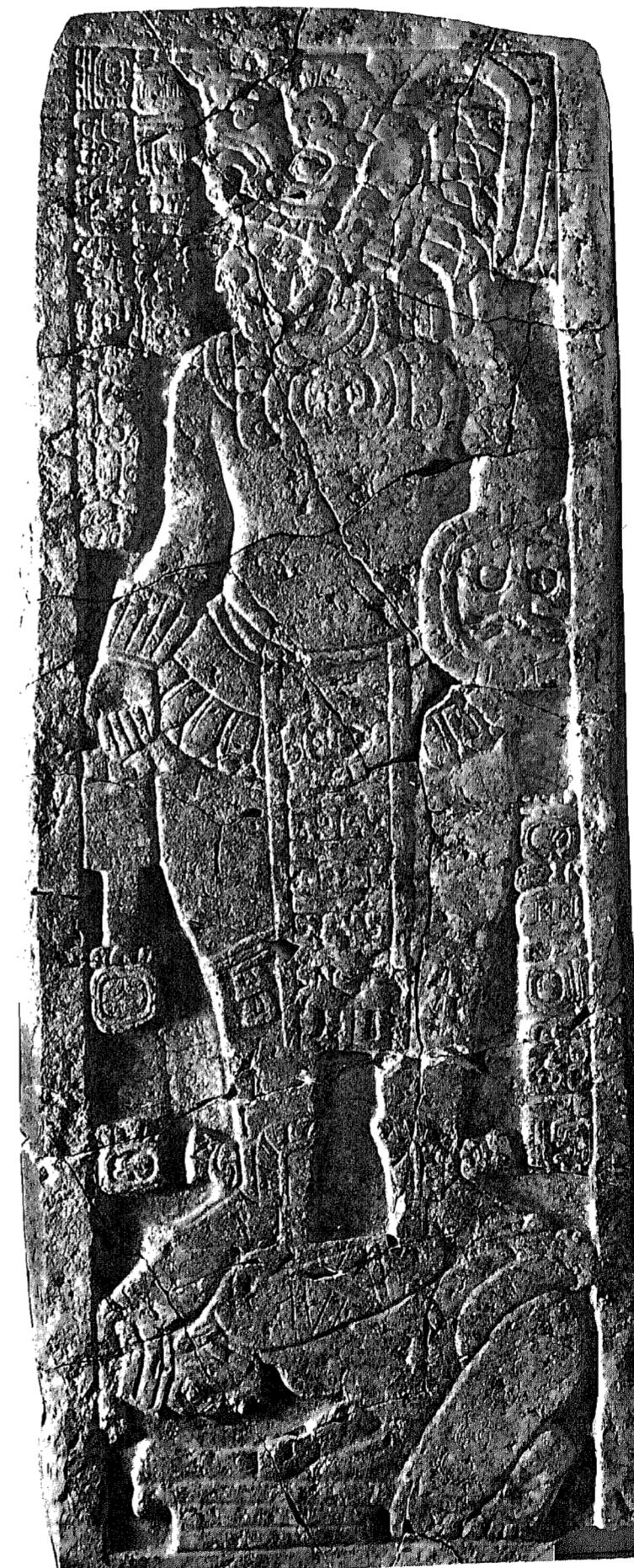
SHAPE Parallel sides, with a flat top.

DIMENSIONS HLC 2.41 m
PB 0.49 m
MW 0.98 m
WBC 0.87 m
MTh 0.24 m
Rel 2.8 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: Hickey and Robertson, Houston. Back: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905.

DRAWINGS Graham. Drawing of the front based on examination of the original in Houston; that of the back on Maler's photograph only.





Back

Naranjo, Stela 20

LOCATION South side of Structure B-13.
Removed to Flores in 1972.

CONDITION When found by Maler it was lying face down, broken across the middle, with its front surface well-preserved in places. The surface of the back was very badly eroded, and part of it had split off, some of these fragments later becoming lost.

MATERIAL Limestone.

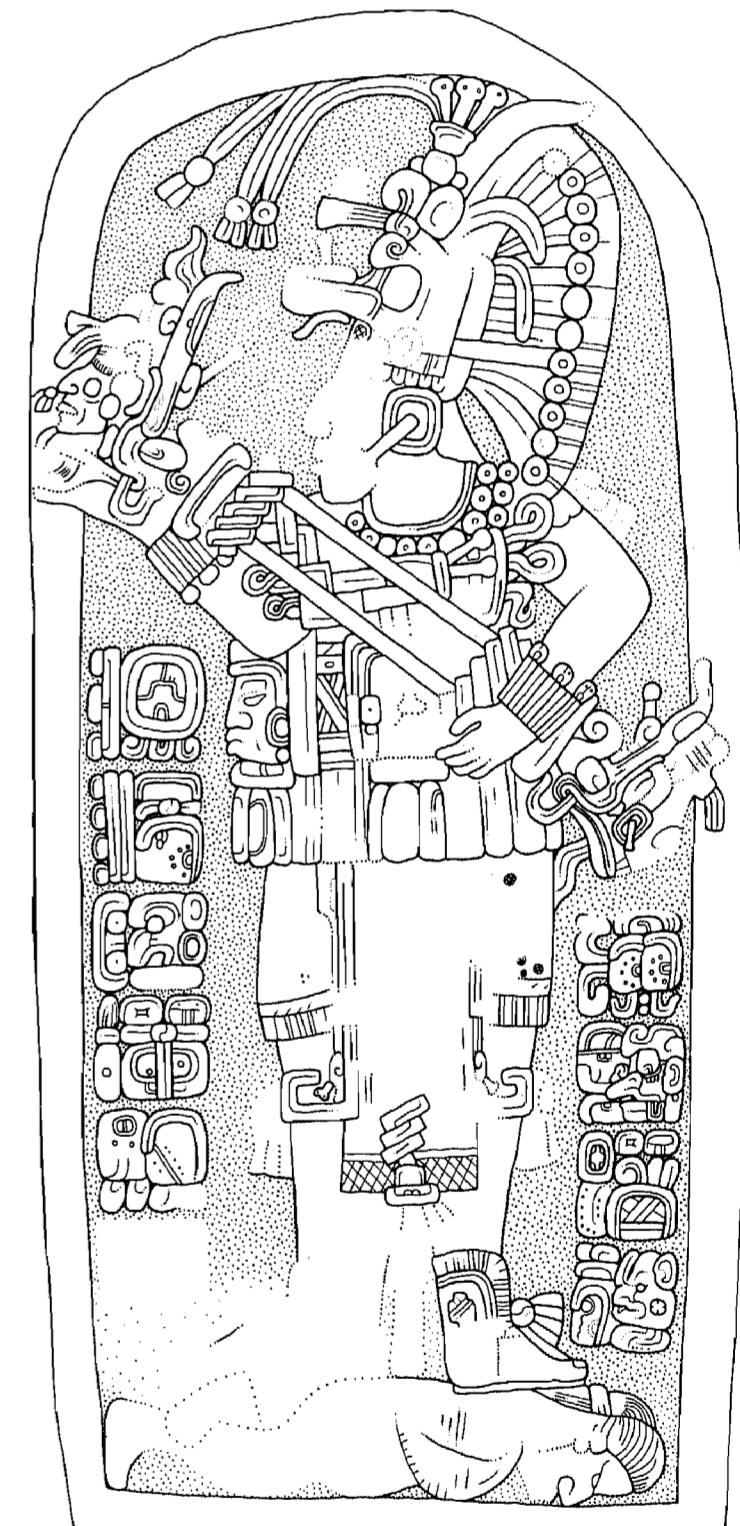
SHAPE Parallel-sided, with rounded top.

DIMENSIONS HLC 1.83 m
PB 0.43 m
MW 0.89 m
WBC 0.83 m
MTh 0.32 m
Rel 2.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and back.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from
Maler's original negative of 1905. Back:
Graham, 1974.

DRAWING von Euw, based on Maler's
photograph and a field drawing of the in-
scription.





Back

Naranjo, Stela 21

LOCATION Westernmost of a row of three stelae on the south side of Structure C-6. Broken into pieces by looters in the mid-1960s and removed. Fragments of the front surface were confiscated in Belize and sent to the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Etnología, Guatemala City.

CONDITION Unbroken when found by Maler, its front surface in an excellent state of preservation, the sculpture on the back almost entirely obliterated over much of the surface. The fragments now preserved in Guatemala include glyphs A1-9 and B11, 12.

MATERIAL Limestone.

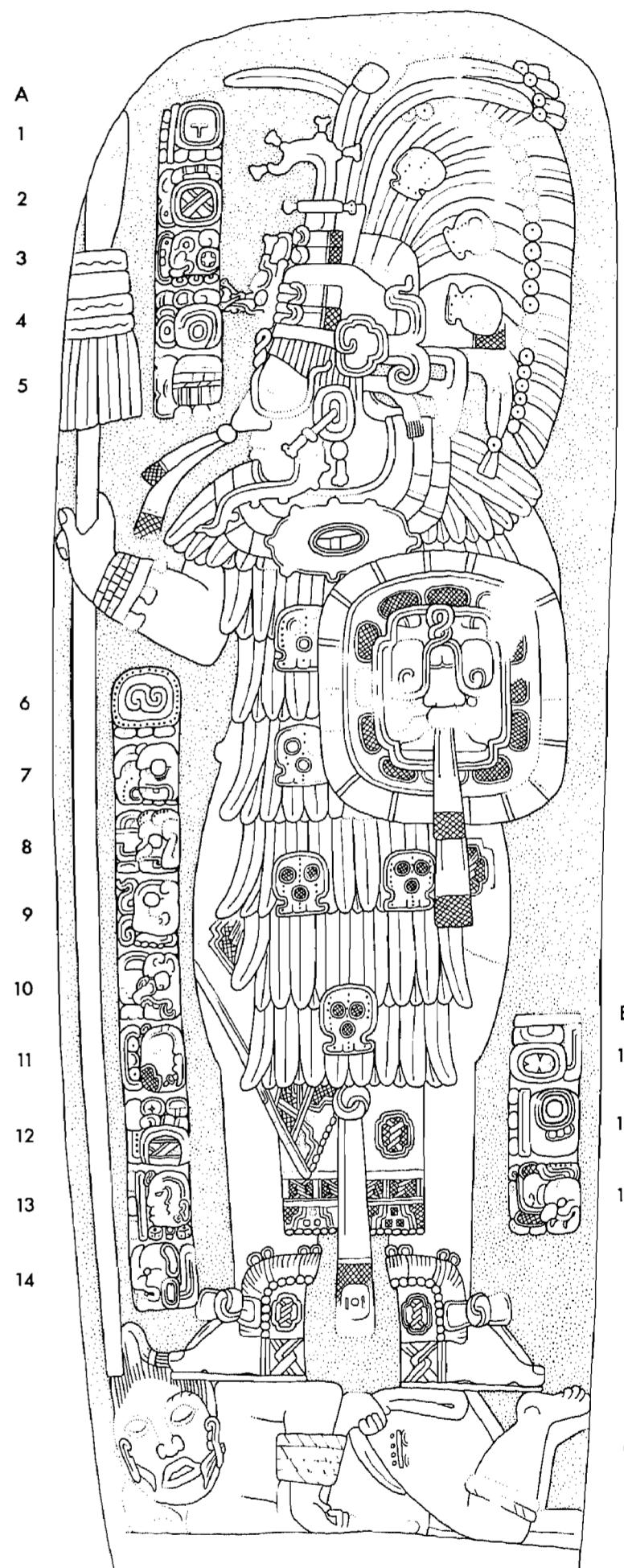
SHAPE Sides essentially parallel, with flattened, rounded top. The front surface was markedly curved, cylindrically, as is most apparent in a photograph by Morley, so that the cross section might be termed lenticular. However, the back surface may have had a less-pronounced curvature.

DIMENSIONS

HLC	2.23 m
PB	0.57 m
MW	0.81 m
WBC	unknown
MTh	0.33 m
Rel	3.0 cm

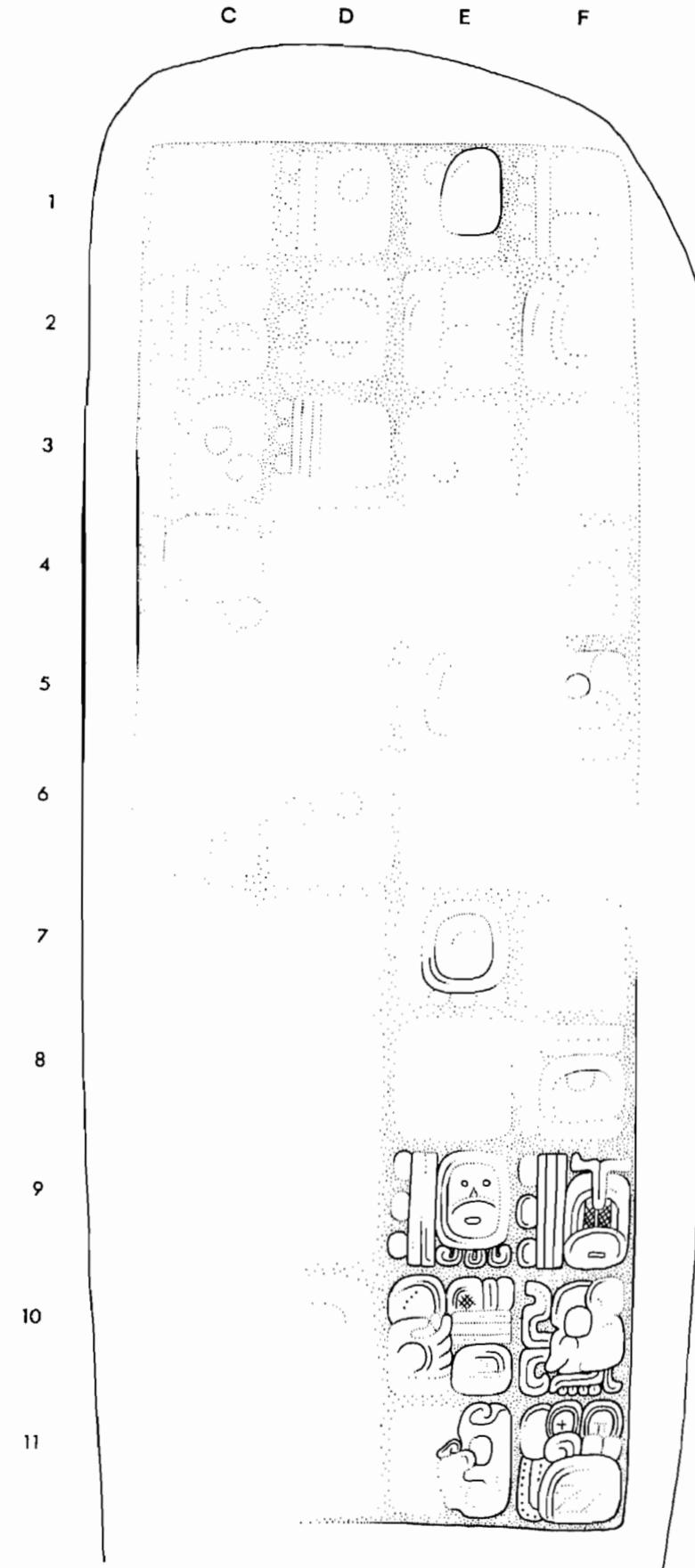
CARVED AREAS Front and back.
PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905. Back: Morley, 1921.

DRAWINGS Graham. Drawing of the front based on Maler's photograph and Morley's of 1922, and examination of fragments preserved in Guatemala City; that of the back based on Morley's photographs of 1914 and 1921.

21. *Sure*



Back



Naranjo, Stela 22

LOCATION Central stela of a group of three lying close to the south side of Structure C-6. Removed to Flores in 1971.

CONDITION Unbroken, although Maler may be correct in stating that part of the buttis broken off in the ground. Erosion of the sculptured surfaces is moderate.

MATERIAL A hard limestone.

SHAPE Nearly parallel sides, with irregularly rounded top.

DIMENSIONS	HLC	2.55 m
	PB	0.67 m
	MW	1.14 m
	WBC	1.09 m
	MTh	0.45 m
	Rel	3.7 cm

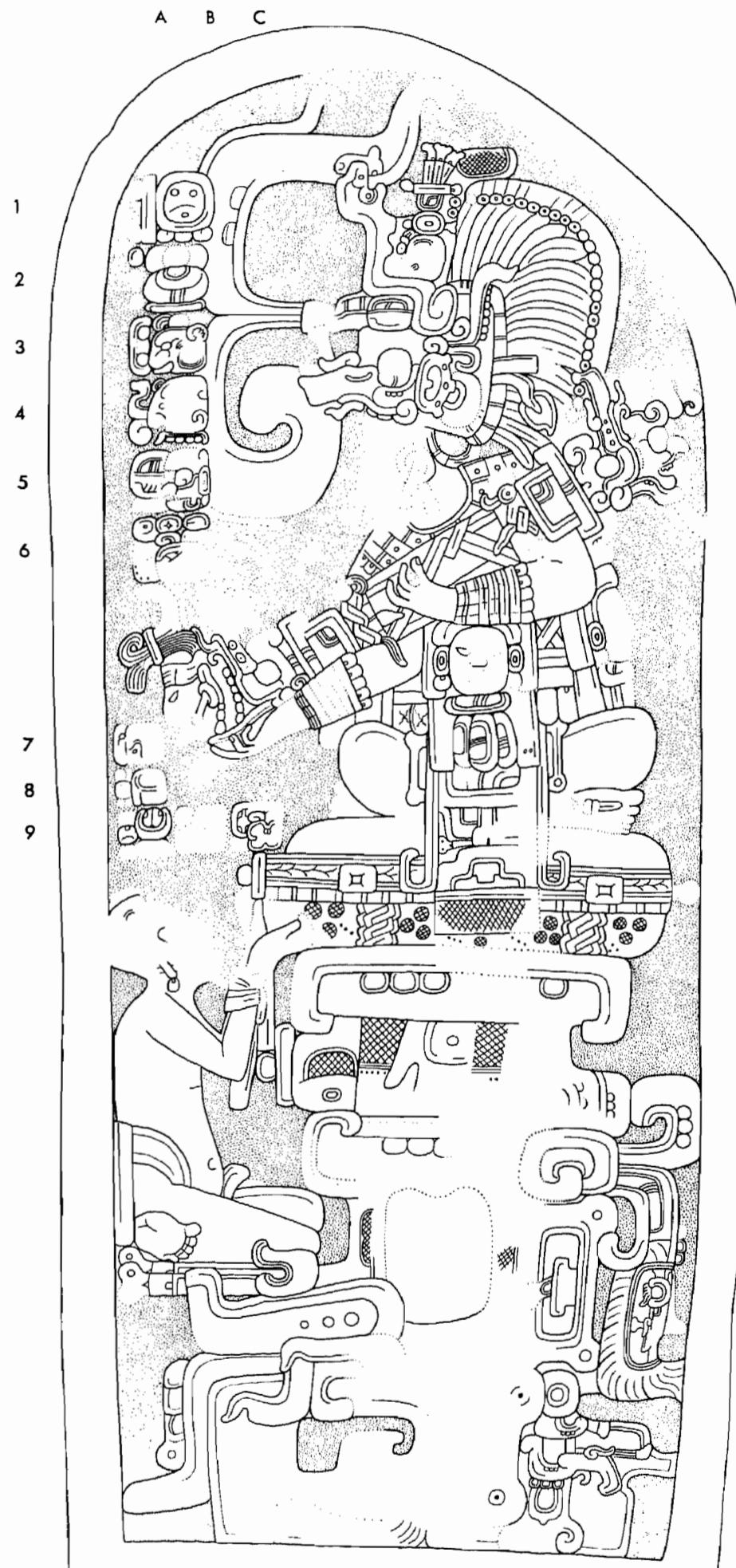
CARVED AREAS Front and both narrow sides carved in relief.

PHOTOGRAPHS Front: reproduced from Maler's original negative of 1905. Sides: Graham, 1969.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on field drawings corrected by artificial light.

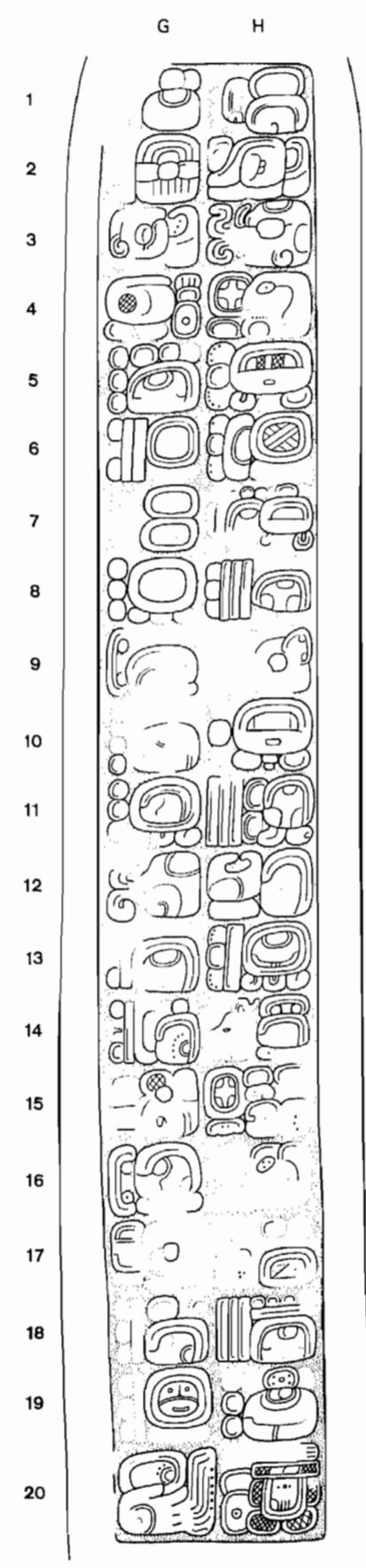
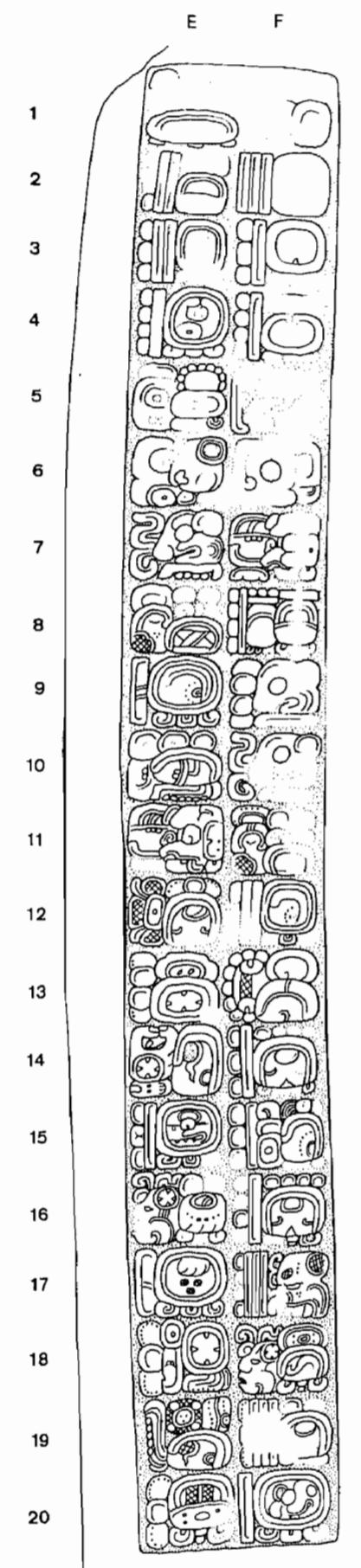
REMARKS Morley's lettering of the glyph-blocks is followed, except in regard to what he saw as a possible glyph on the hip of the subsidiary figure and designated by him as D1. This, as Maler realized, is the left foot of the squatting man.

Maler's statement that part of the buttis buried suggests that he excavated in search of a cache, for the butt as it survives could be considered adequate.



NAR: St. 22

2:56



Left side

Right side



Stereophotos



Naranjo, Stela 23

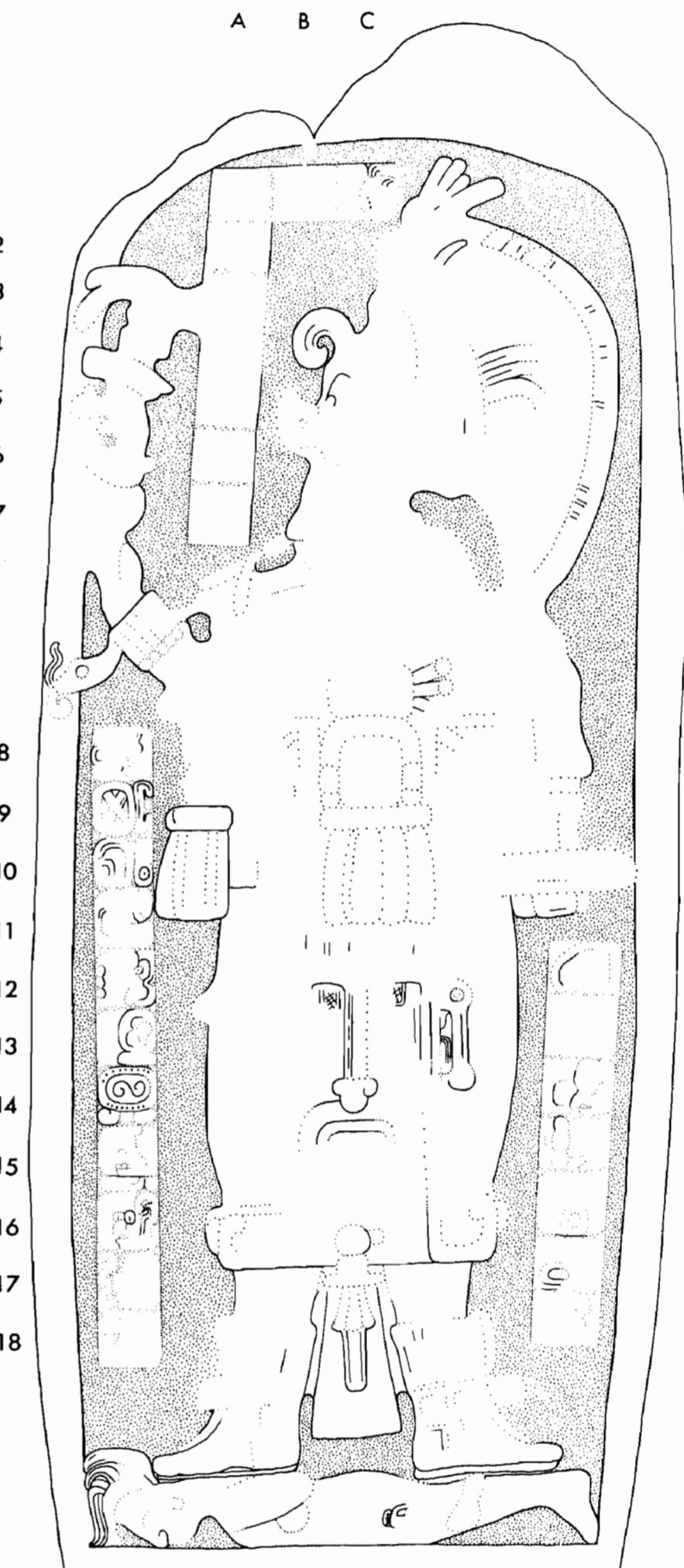
LOCATION Easternmost of the three stelae on the south side of Structure C-6.

CONDITION Unbroken when found by Maler and apparently lying face down, since he writes of the relief having suffered from the moisture of the soil. The surface has indeed been severely eroded in an un-

usual way, with the recessed background left unaffected. In the mid-1960s the stela was shattered by fire or explosives set by looters. The lower half was left in fragments, some of which had disappeared a few years later; the upper part, although thoroughly cracked, remained coherent.

MATERIAL Limestone.

SHAPE The almost parallel sides taper somewhat towards the base; the top is rounded and irregular.

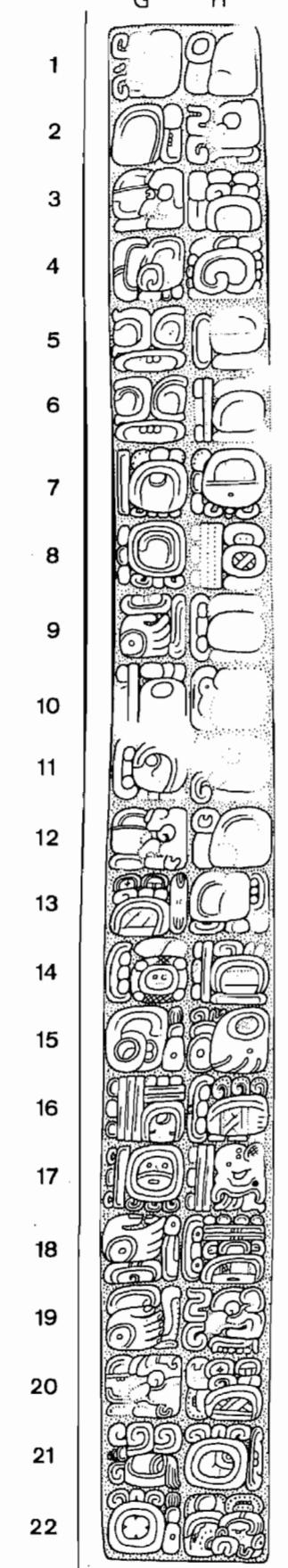
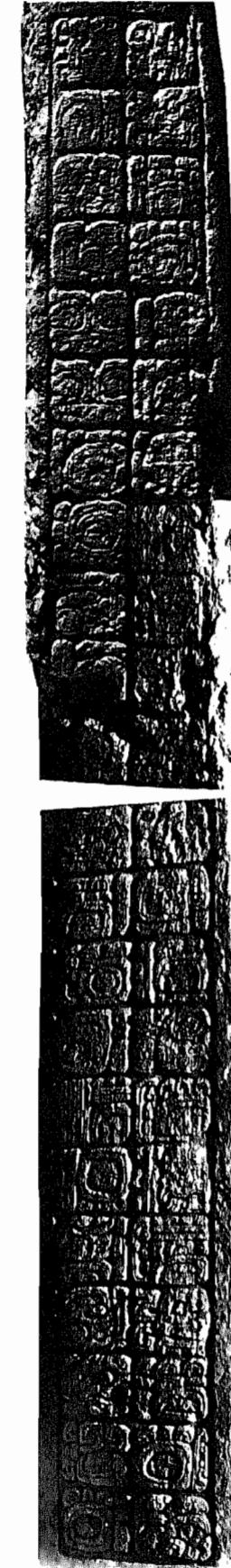
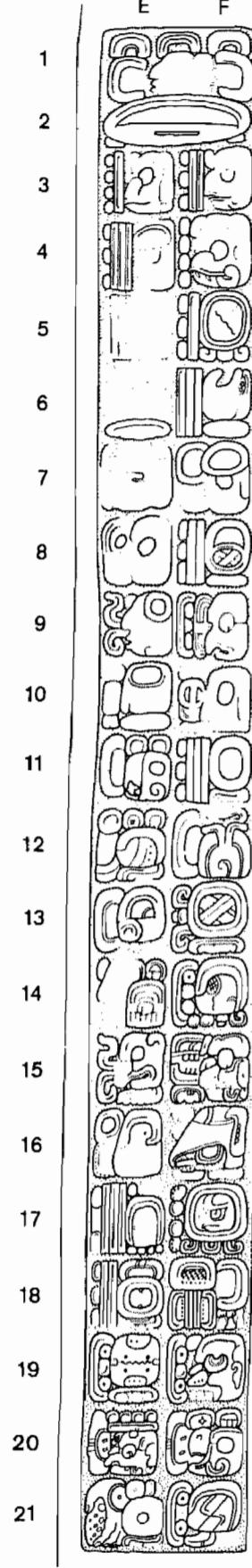


DIMENSIONS HLC 3.40 m
 PB 0.80 m
 MW 1.07 m
 WBC 0.94 m
 MTh 0.34 m
 Rel 3.2 cm

CARVED AREAS Front, and both narrow sides.

PHOTOGRAPHS Reproduced from Maler's negatives taken in 1905, except for the upper part of the right-hand side down to glyphs G10 and H7, which is from a photograph by Graham. Stereophotos also by Graham.

DRAWINGS Front: von Euw. Sides: Graham. All were based on field drawings corrected by artificial light. The missing sections of the sides, for which the only record is Maler's, are E16-21, F17-21, G18-20, and small areas of other glyphs.



Left side

Right side



Naranjo, Stela 24

LOCATION North side of Structure C-7. The stela was broken up and removed in the mid-1960s. All the pieces constituting the front were later recovered and sent to the Miami Museum of Science for restoration and exhibition, on loan from the government of Guatemala.

CONDITION Unbroken when found by Maler, buried in debris and thus protected from erosion. After undergoing demolition and reconstruction the front of the stela remains in quite good condition, marred only by the numerous cracks run-

ning across it. The thickness of the shaft having been reduced by a little more than one-half, glyph columns C and D, adjacent to the front, have survived with their inner edges cropped of about one-quarter of their width.

MATERIAL Limestone.

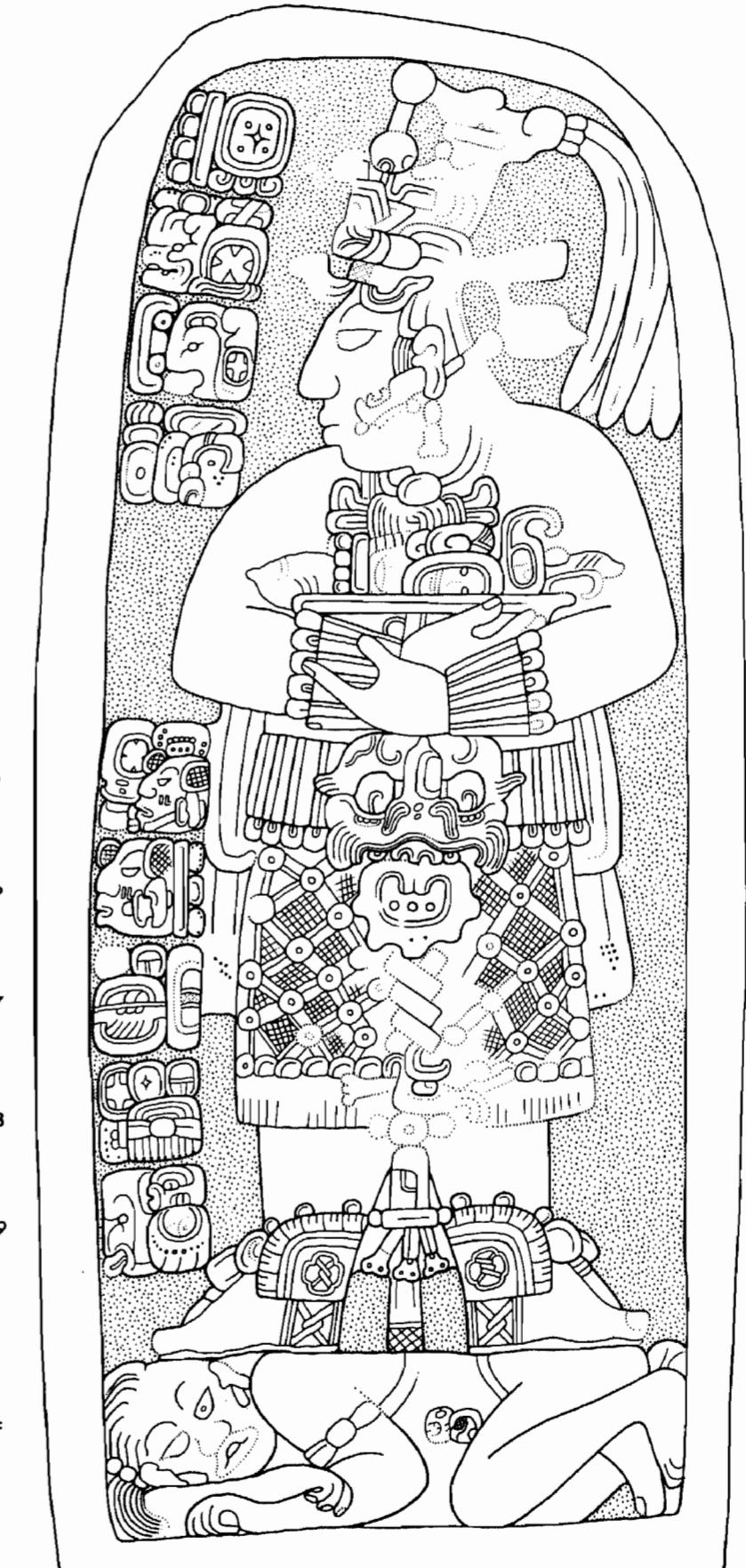
SHAPE Sides essentially parallel; unsymmetrically rounded top.

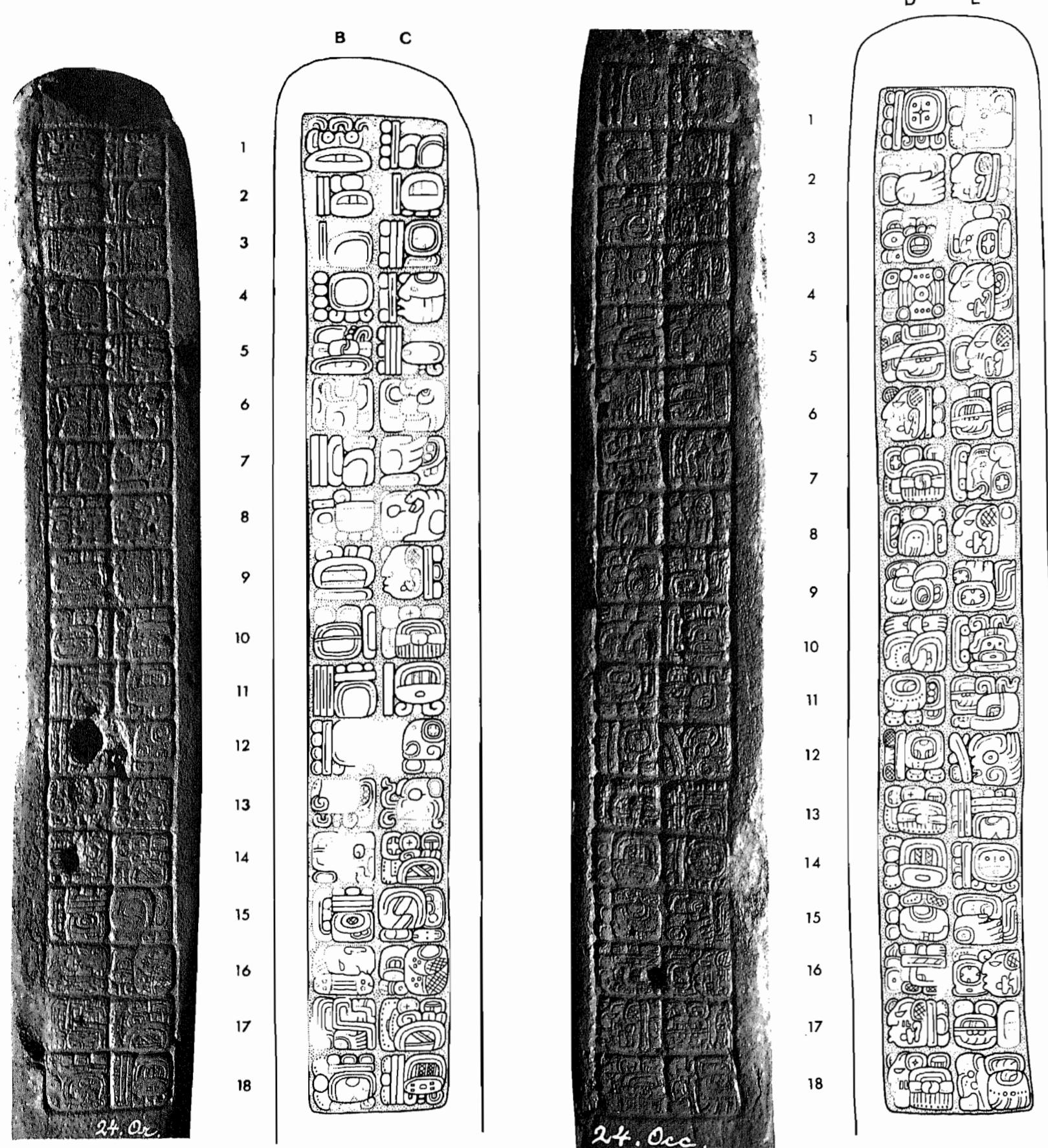
DIMENSIONS HLC 1.92 m
PB 0.46 m
MW 0.87 m
WBC 0.86 m
MTh 0.32 m
Rel 4.0 cm

CARVED AREAS Front and both sides.

PHOTOGRAPHS Reproduced from Maler's original negatives of 1905.

DRAWINGS Graham, based on Maler's photographs and examination of the original.





Left side

Right side